

## Silver Plate That Is Government Tested

Our Silver Plate is made especially for us, and the Government's last test proved that our plated ware contained more silver than any other similar product on the market today.

Our plate is made for us in two qualities:—"A 1 quality" and the "triple plate."

It matters not what you may need in this line, we have it, either in single pieces—plain or fancy—or the very handsome cabinet sets, such as our \$40.00 set, beautifully incased in solid oak cabinet—Containing one dozen knives, one dozen forks, one dozen dessert knives, one dozen dessert forks, one dozen teaspoons, one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen table spoons.

This \$40 set would make a very appropriate presentation.

## GUARANTEE

We guarantee to every purchaser that goods bearing our stamp are the best that can be made by skilled workmen, are plated with full weight of pure silver and hand burnished which is the most durable process of finishing.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,  
Victoria, B. C.

## High Class Goods That Will Make Your Table Sparkle

TEYSSONNEAU WHOLE RASPBERRIES, bottle . . .	50c
TEYSSONNEAU WHOLE STRAWBERRIES, bottle . . .	50c
TEYSSONNEAU WHOLE PLUMS, bottle . . .	50c
TEYSSONNEAU SLICED QUINCES, bottle . . .	50c
GREEN FIGS IN BRANDY, bottle . . .	75c
CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO, bottle, \$1.00, 65c and . . .	35c

See our window display of these goods.

## Special Bargain This Week

MORTON'S ENGLISH JAMS, all kinds, 2 tins for . . . 25c

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

THE INDEPENDENT GROCERS  
Phones 50, 51, 52      Liquor Department, Phone 1590

## CORRECT FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

### Advance Showing of Improved Styles in

# The Florsheim Shoe

### For the Man Who Cares

The Florsheim Shoe stands out as a true example of perfection in footwear. If you've never tried a pair, then do so now.

## McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

## THE BLUE HEART ALWAYS HAS A BLACK SKY

When blue try a reviver in shape of a glass of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s. "Selected Brut" or "Extra Dry,"—best and purest of all champagnes. Either will make you think your blueness was only sham and the blueness will leave your heart to adorn the sky. Mumm's Champagne is a splendid reviver. It puts a twelve-inch smile on a six-inch face. Do you know that the word reviver spells the same backwards as forwards? You can also pronounce "Mumm" backwards if you wish. It's just as much of a reviver pronounced backwards as forwards. "Mumm" is a good, quiet appellation worthy of the finest champagne produced. G. H. Mumm & Co.'s label is known upon all the four continents as a passport of healthful reliability. A smiling patron is Mumm's best advertisement.

Billiken says "Smile and Say Nothing." Champagne Drinkers smile and say "Mumm!"

## MORE VICTIMS OF SHIPWRECK

### British Steamer Lima Stranded Near Straits of Magellan— Fifty of Her Passengers and One of Her Officers Drowned

### MANY TAKEN OFF BY ANOTHER VESSEL

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 12.—The Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Lima is ashore on one of the islands of the Huamblin passage, off the straits of Magellan, and will probably be a total loss.

The Chief pilot and fifty passengers were drowned.

The British steamer Hatumet rescued 205 of the persons aboard the steamer, but was forced to leave 88 aboard.

The Lima is a British vessel, owned in Liverpool and plying between that port and the ports of South America. She was last reported as sailing from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on Jan. 26, at which time she was en route to Chile and Peruvian ports.

Left Without Water.

ANCUZ, Chile, Feb. 12.—The British steamer Strathurst had arrived here with 183 men and women and 17 of the crew of the steamer Lima, which is on the rocks in West Huamblin passage, straits of Magellan. The steamer went ashore in a storm.

The Strathurst's officers report having left 88 persons on board the Lima, the rescue being impossible. They had no drinking water, the tanks having burst.

The first mate of the Lima and fifty passengers were drowned.

Doubt as to Rescuer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There seems to be some doubt according to the despatches from Santiago and Ancud respecting as to the steamer which rescued the 205 persons from the stranded Lima. The Hatumet is given in the shipping register, while the Strathurst is not listed there.

## EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An explosion which resulted in the injury of two gunners' mates, occurred yesterday on board the United States battleship Virginia while the vessel was firing a salute off Guantanamo, Cuba. A charge which was being hoisted into one of the Virginia's guns exploded as it was being placed. Third class gunners' mate J. Irben, who was working at the gun, had his right hand badly mutilated and the surgeons found it necessary to amputate the arm above the wrist. L. W. Drunker, another third class gunners' mate, was severely burned about the face. No others were injured as far as is known, by the navy department.

## NEWS SUMMARY

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- 13—Hotel arrivals. Real estate advts.
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- 11—A page for the young folks.
- 12—About mathematics and scientific discovery. Some of coming events at the Victoria playhouses.

## PROBABLY DROWNED

John Dorsey, of New Westminster, Thought to Have Fallen Into Fraser River.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—John Dorsey, uncle of Premier McBride, and father of Mrs. W. C. Marshall of Beach Avenue, Vancouver, is missing, and it is feared that he was drowned in the Fraser river late yesterday afternoon, an unidentified man having been observed to fall from the railway bridge into the water. He never came to the surface. The man's hat was recovered near the point where the body went down. On the back of this hat appears the initial "D."

This morning Mrs. Dorsey, filled with anxiety because of the non-appearance of her husband at his home last night, went to the police station to make inquiries concerning him, and she was shown the hat. Mrs. Dorsey declared the hat to bear a striking resemblance of the one worn by her husband.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Myers of the tug Chemalmus noticed a man standing on the bridge, and a moment afterwards, hearing a splash he again looked for the man on the bridge, but he was not to be seen. Just then the hat was observed floating on the surface, and it was recovered. The body went down between a bridge pier and a boom of logs.

Dorsey was employed at the asylum for the insane, and he was director of the band at that institution.

Escapes Imprisonment.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Former Postmaster General Nodares, who yesterday began serving a sentence of four years' imprisonment, was today released by order of President Gomez. "On account of eminent services in the war of the revolution," Nodares was convicted on his own plea of shooting Senor Torriente, editor of the Politica Comlan, on account of the publication of an offensive cartoon.

## Killed His Baby Daughter.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Feb. 12.—Backing his automobile out of his garage today, William Crook, a lawyer, felt the machine strike an obstacle, and putting on more power, forced the car backwards. Alighting, Mr. Crook found that he had run over and crushed to death his 16-months-old daughter. The child had followed its father to the garage without his knowledge.

## WHERE VATICAN DRAWS THE LINE

### Methodist Organization in Rome Is Referred to by English Catholic Paper Published There

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Weekly Review, the organ of the English-speaking Catholics here, today publishes a long editorial on Chas. W. Fairbanks, which is believed to have been inspired by the Vatican. The editorial says: "The Vatican's pretensions are broad and logical, and allows him to put his stalwart shoulder to the wheel to help on every good cause. Though a strong party man in politics, his devotion to party does not make him desire the disappearance of all parties but his own, and he has the same theory with regard to religion. He is a Methodist, but he has no wish that Methodism should be the only religion in America. Mr. Fairbanks is a type of millions of good Americans, friendly to the Catholic church and believing that it makes little difference what a man's religion is, providing he does his best to live up to it."

After reviewing the incident between the former vice-president and the Vatican, the Review emphasizes the tolerance of the Vatican and points out that a man may spend his whole life working in the Vatican, archiving galleries without even being questioned as to whether he is a Turk or an atheist. He may even be a diplomatic representative to the Holy See without being a Catholic.

"But the all-embracing liberality of the Vatican," continues the Review, "cannot include the Methodist organization here, which entered Rome through the breach made on Sept. 10, 1870, with Garibaldi's red shirts. Many animosities have resulted in the forty years, but they have made no change in the spirit of the system of the Methodists. Their organization as established does not minister to the wants of visiting Methodists here, but is directed towards perverting the faith of the people."

"Not only that, but the Methodists have always been bitterly and avowedly anti-papal, eagerly welcoming every opportunity to discharge their venom against Catholicism and the Holy See. Statistics, compiled by themselves, show that the cost of making a single Roman Catholic a Methodist averages seven thousand francs (\$1,400). During the last forty years they have spent twelve millions in this unholy work of proselytizing Catholics, especially Catholic children."

"Mr. Fairbanks did not know these facts, or he would not have given his promise to speak in the Methodist church 24 hours before the time fixed for his audience with the Pope. Otherwise, he would have understood how incompatible was his public appearance in this hotbed of anti-Catholic proselytizing and anti-papal bitterness, with an audience with the Holy Father."

## Relief Work in Sicily

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Vatican has published an interesting illustrated account of the earthquake disaster in Sicily, showing how the relief funds amounting to nearly \$1,400,000 were collected and disbursed by the Holy See. The publication has been translated into English by Abbott Gasquet, who is engaged here in the revision of the Vulgate.

## MUCH HOSTILITY TO REGULATIONS

### Business Men and Fishermen of Royal City Protest Against Fishery Rules Proposed by International Commission

### WOULD WORK HARM TO FRASER INDUSTRY

Fishermen Propose Postponement of Opening Date and Doing Away With Present Close Season in August

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—Acting for the city council and the board of trade, Mayor Lee has forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the minister of marine a formal protest against the proposed international fisheries regulations. This action practically means that the Government has been asked to allow no further steps to be taken toward the drafting of the regulations until a general expression of opinion has been heard from the Pacific Coast.

Today a mass meeting of fishermen was held and a delegation of three appointed to present to the board of trade at a meeting called for next Tuesday resolutions embodying the views of the Fraser river fishermen.

Since Thursday several deputations representing Canadian fishing interests have conferred with Secretary Wade, of the board of trade, and it has been proposed by the fisheries committee of the board that the date of the commencement of the sockeye fishing should be changed from July 1 to July 10. Generally the first run of the salmon up the Fraser river takes place between July 5 and 8, and the changing of the date from July 1 to July 10 would permit of the first run of sockeyes passing up to their spawning grounds. In other words, the close season would be switched from the middle to the first of the fishing.

The fishermen who have conferred with the secretary of the board of trade are almost unanimously against a close season between August 25 and September 15, as they believe this will take the bread out of the mouth of the Canadian fishermen and operate most advantageously to the American fishermen. The fishermen believe that with the fishing commencing on July 10 and with fishing prohibited between 6 a. m. on Saturday and 6 a. m. on Monday ample protection will be given the salmon. They urge that the Government should vigilantly patrol the fishing waters and see that every pot is lifted during the prohibited hours. It has been emphatically stated that the use of fish traps is the sole cause of the depletion of the fisheries, and that the majority of the traps are American owned.

The destruction of the salmon by seals is a subject discussed by the Fraser river fishermen. It is pointed out that the regulation which provides against the laying of unbaited hooks has worked to the disadvantage of fishermen. Where these lines have been in use they have, it is said, destroyed hundreds of seals and saved a rich harvest of salmon for the fishermen.

## MASS MEETINGS TODAY IN BERLIN

### Socialists Decide to Call Attention to Need of Suffrage Reform in Prussia—Authorities Prepared for Trouble

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Socialists have called forty-five mass meetings for tomorrow in Berlin and vicinity to discuss suffrage reform in Prussia. Members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet will deliver addresses.

The chief of police has issued a curt proclamation, which has been posted in every public place, saying: "I warn curiosity seekers that the streets are only for traffic. In the event of opposition being made to the authorities of the state weapons will be used."

The authorities are actively preparing to suppress any attempt at a demonstration. Every available policeman has been ordered on duty, and most of the troops are confined to the barracks, ready for an emergency.

## Switchmen to Arbitrate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The possibility of a strike of four thousand switchmen employed in the Chicago switching district of 18 railroads was believed to have been averted tonight when the parties at dispute agreed to submit the question to the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. The switchmen demanded an increase of wages of five cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. Both sides signed an agreement to arbitrate. The men last Tuesday voted for a strike, but F. O. Mether, vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and chairman of the general managers committee, says no strike is now possible.

## BACK TO LIFE

### Apparently Dead Man Resuscitated Through Vigorous Efforts of Doctor and Nurse

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Breathing and pulsation ceased entirely in the body of Frederick McNear at the Chicago Baptist hospital last Thursday morning for about ten minutes, and today he is clamoring for a beefsteak.

McNear was brought to the hospital last Wednesday night, suffering from neuritic oedema. His feet and neck had been badly swollen, while he was at his home, and when his tongue, glottis and larynx began to swell, he was rushed to the hospital. He was hardly able to breathe, and through the greater part of the night a nurse had to hold his tongue out of his mouth with a pair of forceps. Dr. Francis W. McNamara was at his bedside almost continuously.

Towards morning he seemed improved, and Dr. McNamara and the nurse, Miss Anderson, had both left the room for a few moments. Returning with an oxygen tank, Miss Anderson was horrified to find McNear apparently dead. She screamed for Dr. McNamara, and a hasty examination showed that McNear had ceased to breathe, and that his heart was not beating. Miss Anderson again seized his tongue with a forceps while Dr. McNamara began to massage his breast. An attendant brought a loaded hypodermic needle and the oxygen tank close to the bed. Injections of atropine and nitro-glycerine were hastily administered. Dr. McNamara continued his efforts at artificial respiration, and at the end of about ten minutes, McNear gasped. Oxygen was then administered, and for more than half an hour the physician and the nurse continued to work over him vigorously. His breathing had then resumed a somewhat normal status, and his pulse was fairly regular. "Though very weak today, he is much improved, and is considered out of danger."

## Church's Interest in Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—At a meeting in aid of church work in Algoma, speakers, including the Bishop of Gloucester, Canon Welch and Rev. W. G. Boyd, emphasized the need for help in Algoma as well as in Northwest Canada, and urged the importance of help from England if the new nation which is being formed in Canada is not to grow up alien from church and religion.

## NEW YORK STATE BRIBERY SCANDAL

### President After Conference With Republican Leaders Finds Situation Very Bad—To Be Fully Investigated

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The president of the United States came to New York today, sat for one hour and a half in conference with Republican state leaders, said little, but heard much concerning the latest scandal, the Alldis-Conger bribery case at Albany, and departing confided to intimates that "the situation looks very bad."

The conference was held at the New York home of Lloyd C. Griscom, the new president of the New York Republican county committee. Besides the president and Mr. Griscom, there were present Governor Hughes, Senator Charles D. Smith, Mr. Timothy J. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee, James W. Dadsforth, Jr., speaker of the state assembly, and Otto Bannard. Discussion centered almost solely in the Alldis-Conger case, involving the two leading proposals—whether the party should withdraw from the limit, or if possible, smother it. The consensus of opinion appeared to be, on adjournment, probe to the bottom, regardless of results.

Apparently touching on this determination to investigate, although not referring specifically to the Alldis-Conger case, President Taft, speaking before the Republican club at the Waldorf Astoria tonight, said: "It is well understood that with the Republican party in its present condition, with its various divisions subjected to the crossfire of its own newspapers and its own factions, any halt or failure on the part of those in authority to punish and condemn corruption or corrupt methods will be properly visited upon the party itself, however many good men it contains."

There has been a demand for the resignation of state chairman Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff was asked about this, this evening. He said: "We talked about nothing but the Alldis-Conger case. No call was made upon me to resign, and you may quote me as saying so. I will not say that I shall conduct the next campaign, but I shall be chairman until the next state convention."

## Death of John Charlton.

DELHI, Ont. Feb. 12.—John Charlton, who had been ill for a long time, died at his home at Lynedoch last night. Mr. Charlton was for many years member of Parliament for North Norfolk and was prominent in the Liberal party.

## Robt. Ingersoll's Fee.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Legal services to the value of \$177,000 rendered by the late Robert G. Ingersoll were recognized yesterday in a decree by Judge Hammond of the Massachusetts supreme court.

Mrs. Ingersoll, widow of the lawyer and orator, is benefited by the decision affirming the decree of the probate court directing distribution of the Massachusetts portion of the estate of Andrew Davis, a former copper mine owner of Butte, Montana, by whom Colonel Ingersoll was retained as a lawyer. The case, which has been in litigation for many years, will now go to the United States circuit court.

## MUST ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAW

### President Taft Answers Wall Street Panic Talk in Lincoln Day Speech at New York—Government's Course

### NOT INTENDING TO HURT BUSINESS

### Tariff Is Defended and Assertion Made That Republican Platform Is Being Faithfully Adhered To

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law." This was President Taft's answer to Wall street and its cry of "panic." It was made to a cheering audience of hundreds of prominent Republicans gathered tonight at the annual Lincoln day dinner of the Republican club of this city, held at the Waldor-Astoria. Governor Hughes shared the honors of the evening with the president. Mr. Taft adhered to his purpose of discussing platform pledges and how they should be kept. It was at the conclusion of a detailed argument as to how the Republican party is redeeming its pledges that he came to a discussion of the anti-trust law and Wall street, on which his utterances had been awaited with the greatest interest. The president declared that the administration would not foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so.

"No one," he continued, "has a motive as strong as the administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and property. There is no business but that the administration would not foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so."

"Of course the government at Washington can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to prevent a destruction of public confidence in business, but it must enforce the law goes without saying."

President Taft did not hesitate to discuss the attacks that have been made on the administration and the party, or the danger to future success in the insurgent movement and other dissensions. Republicans who feared defeat at the polls in November, he declared, however, should take courage from the demoralized condition of their opponents, the Democrats.

"It was Grant," said the president, amid a whirlwind of laughter, "who banished his own fear in battle by thinking how much more afraid the enemy was."

Mr. Taft again came to the defense of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. He did not hesitate, he said, to repeat that he substantially complied with the party pledge for tariff revision, and that, through this bill, the party had "set itself strongly in the right direction toward lower tariffs." The president brought statistics into argument to demonstrate that during the first six months of the new tariff law there has been shown a 12 per cent reduction in the percentage of ad valorem duties that have been paid on imports and a 12 per cent increase in the percentage of imports admitted free. "Time and a wider knowledge, he thought, would serve to justify the bill."

Reviewing the party platform, the president spoke of postal savings banks, amendments to the inter-state commerce law, the anti-injunction plank, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and the conservation of natural resources. He said he would carry all of which he promised into effect were pending in Congress, and he believed would be passed.

In the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, governor of New York, President Taft will be re-nominated and re-elected as president of the United States. In closing his address at the Lincoln day banquet in New York tonight, Governor Hughes said: "The American people are fair enough to recognize a great man filling a great position, and doing his duty with absolute fidelity, and for that reason, President Taft will be re-nominated and re-elected."

## Fire in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 12.—Fire which originated in the dry goods establishment of Kuhn Bros. in the central section of the business district of Vicksburg, at noon today destroyed that building and an adjoining structure occupied by the Valley Dry Goods Co., besides damaging other buildings in the immediate vicinity, causing a loss aggregating \$300,000.

## More Poison Charges.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—That poison had been found in the contents of the stomach of Miss Margaret H. Swope, and that Christian Swope went into convulsions, according to Miss Anna Houlehan, his nurse, a few minutes after she had given him a capsule at the direction of Dr. E. C. Hyde, were two statements made today by John G. Paxton, executor of the Swope estate, today. These new features in the Swope mystery were revealed by Mr. Paxton after he had been threatened with commitment if he refused to answer the questions concerning these phases of the case, asked him by Frank P. Walsh, Dr. Hyde's attorney. Mr. Paxton was giving his depositions in the slander suit for \$100,000 brought against him by Dr. Hyde. The grand jury summoned to investigate the case will begin its hearing on Monday.



## No Trouble to Cook

If you own a Gas Range. You can regulate the heat to a certainty. It boils far better than any coal fire; gives better and more economical results in every way. Cheaper and cleaner than coal or wood. We have exceptional good values just now in our Showrooms.



**Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.**  
Corner Fort and Langley Sts.

## LENTEN SEASON SPECIALTIES

FINNAN HADDIE, per lb.	12 1/2
KIPPERED HERRING, per lb.	12 1/2
SMOKED HALIBUT, per lb.	15
SMOKED SALMON, per lb.	20
SARDINES, clam or smoked, 2 tins for	25
SALMON, RED, 3 tins for	25
LOBSTER, per tin	25
CLAMS, Saanich, 2 tins for	25
CLAMS, condensed, per tin, 20 and	35
HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, 2 tins for	25
HADDIE, Golden, 2 tins for	25
PILCHARDS, Cornish, per tin	20

**The Family Cash Grocery**  
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

## CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres. For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Alteration of Premises—Everything to be Sold

## GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH GOODS

SPECIAL—Morning  
Blouses \$1.00 and \$1.25

## THE BEEHIVE

Douglas Street

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid Up ..... \$5,000,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$5,700,000.00  
Total Assets ..... \$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted  
Pays Special Attention to

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH - - - Manager Victoria Branch

On and After the 1st of April the Royal Bank Will  
Occupy Their New Premises at Present Being  
Erected in Government Street.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Makes a specialty of Savings Accounts. \$1.00 opens an account to which interest is added twice a year at the highest current rates.  
TOTAL ASSETS FIFTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.  
Victoria Branch C. E. Thomas, Manager.  
Temporary Premises Corner Fort and Broad streets.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Capital Paid Up \$3,980,000 Reserves \$5,300,000  
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold. Drafts, Traveller's Letters of Credit and Traveller's Cheques issued, available in all parts of the world.  
Victoria Branch C. E. Thomas, Manager.  
Temporary Premises Corner Fort and Broad streets.

## MANY BUILDING LOTS BOUGHT

Week in Realty Market Shows  
Brisk Demand for Residential  
Property—Sales Reported  
Yesterday

Another brisk week in the local realty market shows that the demand for property is being well sustained. The majority of the deals put through were in the residential area, and as a result of these a large amount of building is projected which will do much to enhance the appearance of the residential sections of the city.

The number of structures already under way or contemplated for the business area of this city has led holders of property in this section to withdraw lots from the market for the time being, anticipating that their property will be with the increased value by the time the various new buildings are completed. This fact is noticeable in many quarters of the business area, especially in the vicinity of the sites of new buildings.

Construction work on the new block for the Dominion Trust Company on the site on Wharf street just off Government street will be commenced at an early date. The block will be six stories in height, and a sidewalk will be constructed across the plot of ground owned by the city and connecting the Government street with the Dominion Trust Company is understood to be open to resume negotiations with the J. B. A. A. whereby the latter can secure quarters in the new block.

The majority of the agents have had a good week, in spite of the fact that nearly all the deals were of a residential nature. Allen and Son put through property aggregating \$32,000. Day & Boggs were responsible for sales totalling \$20,000; Pemberton & Son, \$15,000; and T. P. McConnell, \$10,000.

The Coast Location Co. having sold a half interest in 134 lots on the Burnside Road for \$25,000; two houses on Pembroke street for \$3,600 each; a house on Chamberlain street for \$3,550, and three residences and two building lots on Graham street.

The residence owned by R. W. Buller on Michigan street has been put through the market, the purchaser being M. S. Paul.

During the past couple of days McPherson & Fullerton sold three lots in the Hollywood addition, Foul Bay, to S. M. Beattie; two lots in the same place to Messrs. Finch and Finch for \$1,100; one lot in Hollywood Park to M. J. G. White for \$500; lot 13, block 4, in Hollywood Park, to D. Fuller, for \$500; lots 6 and 7 in the Hollywood addition, to G. Powell, for \$1,000; lot 1 in the same addition to C. L. Penney, for \$500; lot 4, Hollywood addition, to E. E. Boyne; lot 5, Hollywood addition, to M. Doyle; and two lots on Fullerton avenue, Victoria West, to Messrs. Fowler & Lawry, for \$2,000.

A house and acre of land on the Craigflower road has been sold for \$5,000.

## CIVIC GUILLOTINE AWAITS VICTIMS

Streets Committee Considers  
Further Changes in Personnel of the Staff—Some Criticism of Methods

With the majority of the city council against the proposition advanced by the streets committee at last Monday night's meeting to discharge Superintendent Warwick, the committee has left in the hands of Mayor Morley the task of solving the deadlock. After considerable discussion by the committee which held a secret session following Friday night's meeting, the question of the dismissal of Mr. Warwick was again considered. The action of the committee in springing the recommendation to dismiss Mr. Warwick upon the council at short notice without the question having been discussed by the council was deprecated by some of the members of the committee and the argument advanced that it would have been better for the committee to have asked Mr. Warwick to resign instead of discharging him and thus to a certain extent placing a stigma upon his ability. The committee accordingly decided to rely upon the diplomatic method of Mr. Warwick, who will probably report at tomorrow night's meeting of the council.

And while the axe is swinging other names of civic employees have been under consideration by the committee. Whether, as in the case of Mr. Warwick, such officials are not necessary, as was stated by Alderman Sargison at last Monday night's session when Mr. Warwick's case was considered or whether the contemplated victims of the official guillotine fall short of the standard which the council has set is not stated but evidently there will soon be jobs open for someone.

There is a growing feeling in the minds of some of the aldermen of whom Alderman Fullerton is the most outspoken, that while a reorganization of the city staff is necessary in some particulars such reorganization should be discussed by the council as a whole and not confined to the streets committee. Alderman Fullerton is not at all satisfied with the method so far followed, a mere suggestion from the committee that so and so should be discharged. With no reason why the official should be discharged or no hint of what is intended in respect to the filling of the position or re-arrangement of the staff. Alderman Fullerton favors a full discussion by the council of the situation, a canvass of the officials who should be let go or whose duties should be rearranged and in fact the whole scheme of re-organization be talked over and a definite scheme arrived at.

Other aldermen pointed out that with the city about to engage a new engineer it would be wisdom to wait until he is appointed as he, as engineer, is in charge of the entire public works department, should be consulted as to the re-organization scheme.

The recommendation of the fire wardens relative to the postponed extension of the present fire limits will come before the council tomorrow evening. The fire wardens have fixed upon the following limits:

fore the council tomorrow evening. The fire wardens have fixed upon the following limits:

Commencing at a point at the intersection of Bridge street with Esquimalt road, thence along the latter to Government street; south on Government street to Princess avenue; east on Princess avenue to Douglas street; south on Douglas street to Pembroke street; east on Pembroke street to Blanchard avenue; south on Blanchard avenue to Mason street; east on Mason street to Quadra street; south on Quadra street to Broughton street; west on Broughton street to Blanchard avenue; south on Blanchard avenue to McClure street, and through to Belleville street; thence westerly along the centre line of Belleville street to Montreal street; along Montreal street to Kingston street; along Kingston street to St. Lawrence street; along St. Lawrence street to Erie street and along Erie street to Dallas road.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Musical Comedy at Pantages.

The Armstrong Musical Comedy Company will replace vaudeville at the Pantages, beginning tomorrow with one matinee and two shows at night, with the engagement lasting an indefinite period.

This departure should prove a welcome event in local theatricals as musical comedy, at cheap prices, will be decided novelty in Victoria, the best bargains heretofore presented have been at dollar prices, while Vancouver press notices speak of the coming attraction as ranking with the average musical comedy road show.

Admission prices run at 25 cents, same as usual and 15 cents for the gallery. The Armstrong Co. with its real comedians, pretty girls, singing girls, and dancing girls, has arrived and everything is in readiness for the presentation of "The Gaiety Girl Co." in the musical, whimsical, and musical creation, "In Gay Paree."

The theatre continues under the Pantages' management and the same strict rules of censorship will be adhered to as always applied to vaudeville acts.

### Pringle Stock Company.

The A.O.U.W. Hall has been taken over by the Pringle Stock Co., which will open for an indefinite engagement starting on Feb. 28th. The Pringle company are well known in Victoria having played several stock engagements here with good success. Their cast is about the same as when they were here three years ago. Their repertoire has been added to until now they have the most extensive stock to draw from. The list of plays chosen for Victoria will include "The Fighting Hope," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Wolf," "Paid in Full," "In the Bishop's Carriage," and several others. A scenic artist has been added to the company, who will spend some time in painting new scenery for the house. As the Pringle Company have always done good business here the house should be a big success as a family theatre.

### New Grand Theatre.

"Disillusioned," one of the cleverest sketches ever sent out on the stage, and considering circuit will be produced at the Grand tomorrow with that renowned actor Carlyle Moore in the leading role supported by Ethelyn Palmer and company. "Disillusioned" deals with a stage story and gives an insight into life behind the scenes. It is the story of a rich woman seeking to satisfy a passion for the stage and how her ambition proceeds and is satisfied is told most realistically in the one act with the interest sustained to the last.

Performing on flying rings and trapeze that are held in the teeth of a woman who is suspended on an aerial bar from the knees, is the work to be shown by Les Theodors, past master and mistress of acrobatics. The whole act is done straight without a rest and all takes place in the manner described. It is held to be one of the most extraordinary feats ever performed by a woman.

Pete Baker of Chris and Lena fame, will perform in his everlasting humorous sketches of real life. He appears first as a Dutchman and gives a sketch in that dialect, then changing into evening dress gives nineteen different dialogues, each one more amusing than the others.

The children are promised a big turn when Alf Rippon, the Scotch ventriloquist makes his appearance. He has a marvellously pleasing voice and his voice and his singing will be heard in the act, both with and without the use of the dummy.

Thomas J. Price will sing "The Men of the Northern Zone," words by W. J. Dowler and music by George Werner. There are also new musical selections and the moving pictures.

### Committed For Trial

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—Dominick Martisen, Italian, who shot T. Britne, a constable, a few weeks ago, this morning in the police court was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder. It is alleged that the trouble arose out of so-called Black Hand differences, that Bruno had attempted to obtain some money from Martisen, and when the latter refused, a fight followed, and Bruno was shot in the neck. He has been in St. Paul's hospital up to yesterday.

### OBITUARY NOTICES

#### Lelevre.

The funeral of the late Henry Kearns Lelevre, who died on Thursday last at the family residence, 2013 Douglas street, takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the parlors of the Victoria Undertaking company. The deceased was 38 years old, a painter by trade and is survived by a wife and two children.

#### Towerson.

The funeral of the late Robert Towerson took place yesterday morning from the chapel of the B. C. Undertaking Parlors at 10 a.m., proceeding to the Ross Bay cemetery where interment was made. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated both at the chapel and the graveside. Many friends attended the funeral.

#### Baillie.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Janet Baillie took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Company at 2:30 p.m. At the chapel of the establishment services were conducted by the Rev. A. N. Miller. Mr. Giles presided at the organ and rendered the hymns "Jesus Lover Of My Soul," and "Rock of Ages." The cortege then proceeded to the Ross Bay cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Miller officiated. Many friends of the deceased were present at the funeral and from the graveside were many. The following acted as pallbearers, J. C. Donaldson, James Johnson, James Donaldson and J. Barber.

## CONSERVATIVE ANNUAL MEETING

To Be Held Thursday Week—  
Will Elect Officers and Name  
Delegates to the Dominion  
Convention

The annual meeting of the Victoria Conservative association will be held on Feb. 24, in the A.O.U.W. hall at 8 p.m.

By a resolution of the organization of the last annual meeting the date was changed from June to February. At the session on the evening of Thursday week, officers for the year will be elected and twenty delegates to the Dominion Conservative convention to be held in Ottawa next June, will be appointed.

Hon. Richard McBride, the local members and a number of the members of the provincial legislature, it is expected will attend.

### THE ART OF d'ANNUNZIO

Works by Night and Prizes Archaic Forms and Vocabulary

ROME, Feb. 12.—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been revealing some of his methods of work. His most recent novel—"Perhaps yes, Perhaps no," has been written entirely during the night. When he is not actually engaged upon a work, d'Annunzio lives by the rest of the world; the dawning of a novel or play in his mind, is a sign for the exact reversal, which becomes the normal till his work is finished. He sleeps from nine in the morning till four in the evening; then he has breakfasts, and his nocturnal day begins. He prides himself—whatever his secret agonies may be—on giving his publisher a manuscript absolutely faultless, not a spot or blot, not an erasure, not an addition.

Still he does not profess to write easily. He complains that many distinguished writers manage to say all their thought and do all their word-painting of scene and type with a poor palette of 800 words. He says his new novel uses no less than 15,000. He loves to bring up old words that have rusted in forgotten books and to set them in his modern prose; he is a voracious reader of old texts, and special vocabularies wherefrom to enrich his "linguistic treasure." And a charge made against him he accepts as glory. "How many words have I not put into new uses by giving them a new sense. D'Annunzio is very modern in his impatience with the tedious, worn phrases that beset all languages that have classics.

Monday is your opportunity to get a good buy on Fort street. See The Griffith Co.'s advertisement today.



## 20th Century Overcoats

are not made to order, but they are made to fit and as perfect a fit as the highest class custom tailor could turn out, while, of course, prices are much lower. All the latest and most popular designs.

RANGING FROM  
\$12 TO \$35

Not only the best British cloths are used in the 20th Century Brand Clothing, but the linings and inter-linings are also of highest grade quality. These facts, combined with A. 1 cut and tailoring ensure the acme of fashion and serviceability.

We Have other lines of Overcoats ranging from \$10. Grand values

## W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.  
1221 Government St., and Truncheon Av.

## JUBILEE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

We are B. C. agents for the above, which are the most modern machines for the hatching of Chickens. They are on the hot water principle, not hot air. Come and inspect or write for catalogue.  
103 Egg Incubator, \$30; 100 Chick Brooder \$20.

SYLVESTER POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, 709 Yates St.

## IF IT'S CORRECT "CHRISTIE" HAS IT



## Spring

## Shoes

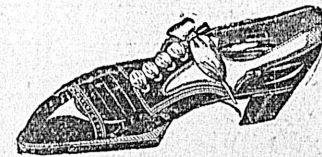


MY NEW SPRING SHOES are rich in those distinctive features of STYLE and WORKMANSHIP to people who are particular about their shoes. Graceful, dignified shapes with an artistic touch in every line. Fashioned from the very best leathers, by the leading shoe manufacturers of the world, they are sure to please discriminating shoe buyers. I have the assurance to say that my styles are easily entitled to first premium.

See Them and You Will Be  
Convinced

Special—Men's  
Velour Calf  
Blucher Cut Boots, in three shapes,  
Geo. A. Slater's "Invictus" make—

\$4.50



**Gilbert D. Christie**  
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

IF "CHRISTIE" HAS IT IT'S CORRECT

THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS



# SPRING STYLES *Fashion-Craft*

As Represented by Fashion Craft Clothes

The first consignment of Fashion Craft clothes in the new spring models has just been placed in stock. All the newest features in style, cut and fabric are here ready for your inspection.

One trial will make you a permanent Fashion Craft Clothes wearer so why not begin now to get all the clothes value you pay for.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.  
The Gentleman's Store 1112 Government St.

## Ladies, Please Read

Commencing tomorrow we start a sale of School Children's Dresses (for all ages), in Buster and French styles. They come in checks and plaids—

Regular \$3.50 for \$1.75

These must be sold at once. Call and see these tomorrow. Also a few Sailor Serge Dresses and a few in Peter Pan style. \$5.00 values for \$2.50.

THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co. 643-5 Fort Street

## Where There Are Children

Coughs and colds must be combatted. All the year round a good remedy like

## Bowes' Bronchial Balsam

should be on hand—contains no harmful drugs, relieves quickly cures permanently. Per bottle 25c, here only.



## CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street Near Yates Street



For Sale, this fine Residence on Dallas road. 8 rooms, besides bathroom, pantry and scullery. All conveniences. Ground 100x165 ft. Corner property; not far from business section. Splendid view.

Price Reduced to \$7000

Easy terms. Apply to any of following agents: P. R. Brown & Co., Gillespie & Hart, E. C. B. Bagshaw, J. T. L. Meyer, The Griffiths Co., or to F. C. Winkler, 1924 Store Street. Phone 1432.



## Don't Be Always In Hot Water

because your outer garments are not presentable just when you want to use them—send them to us for cleaning and pressing regularly and secure the benefit of being prepared for any social event any time. Charges reasonable for the good we do.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 844 Fort St. Phone 717

## COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

Its richness and exquisite flavor give an added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and dainties. Be sure you get COWAN'S—the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO. 133

## ONE REALTY DEAL AT RECORD PRICE

Two Inches on Broad Street Sold at the Rate of Six Thousand Dollars Per Front Foot

Six thousand dollars per front foot—on Broad street! Values of real estate in Victoria received no small impetus yesterday when the price mentioned was paid by the Lee family of Chinese who built the brick store and office two-story building on the corner of Broad and Johnson for property on Broad street near Johnson. The sale did not involve a great frontage, but what was sold brought a price of \$6,000 a foot.

There were but two inches on Broad street sold at the price. It seems that when the Lees erected their building it abutted two inches on the adjoining lot owned by R. D. Clark. Surveys showed without doubt the building of the Lees was two inches over the area of the land the Chinese had bought.

Mr. Clark went to them. "Your building is on my lot, two inches," he said. The Lees were surprised, and wanted to know what they could do. "You could move the building off my lot," suggested Mr. Clark.

"It would cost money to move the building, wouldn't it?" queried Lee Long and his associate Lees. "I think we better buy the lot you have."

But the lot was not for sale. Mr. Clark was willing, however, to sell the two inches—at a price.

The price was high. In fact, it was at a higher rate than any real estate has yet been sold on Broad street. It reached a record for real estate values in Victoria. Before an agreement had been reached the Lees agreed to pay \$1,000 for the two inches of land.

## THE TOOTLE BIRD RETALIATES

Promises Immunity From Mention to Critic Who Not Content With Criticizing, Denies Its Existence

The tootle bird was in a philosophical mood yesterday morning. He had been reading some interesting references to him composed by a gentleman who thinketh he standeth and taketh small heed lest he fall. In the course of this article the heedless one, assuming utter solemnity in the minds of his readers, took pains to deny the material existence of the tootle bird. This fact amused that fowl for the tears stood in his beady eyes and he overlooked the proceedings below where it had just been announced that two jags had failed to appear, thus forfeiting their ball bonds amounting to \$22. After musing a while the tootle bird carefully crumpled the article in his talon and dropped it down upon the bald, dishevelled pate of a regular spectator, who, taking advantage of the warmth of the court room was snatching a snooze on the rear bench. Before the stricken one had suspected the upper regions in his process of looking under the bench, in each of the corners and around the floor in search of the source of his disturbance, the tootle bird had retired to his niche above the door and was retelling:

Moved, I've no doubt, by some close sympathy  
This writer rusheth in to punish me.  
Or, mayhap, feeling frail and fragile,  
he  
Prepares the way for what may come  
to be.  
High merit to himself he arrogates.  
What shall, and what shall not, be  
writ relates  
And charges me, the humble tootle  
bird,  
With crimes full grave were they not  
so absurd  
But, pondering why, thus briefless, in  
he sails  
Methinks a little gleam of light pre-  
vals  
Fear not, my poor accuser, tho' you  
fall  
And face the court, I'll turn me to the  
wall  
I shall not see you herded with the jag  
Or longer. You shall be a nameless  
vag.

Having thus disposed of the matter the tootle bird gave vent to the main matter of the day, the charge against Lee Coy, the manager of the Chinese theatre in Theatre Alley, Chinatown. Fire Chief Davis charged Lee with persistently permitting the aisles of his place of amusement to be filled with patrons in contravention of the bylaws relating to provisions for safety in such places. Fire Chief Davis testified that he had warned Lee of the matter on more than one occasion, and had followed these verbal warnings with a letter. To all of these Lee paid no attention, and on the night of the 9th inst., to which the charge referred specifically, the theatre was a solid mass of pipe-smoking, perspiring humanity white and yellow.

Lee practically pleaded guilty. He complained, however, that it was difficult for Chinese users of the theatre to get seats, and that the white men who attended the performances. These men insisted upon crowding in and running things to suit themselves.

The court imposed a fine of \$20, which Lee paid. Following this disposition of the case the chief of session among the court, the chief of police and the fire chief as to the advisability of appointing a white policeman to do duty at the theatre during the New Year's period. It was learned that the Chinese would be willing to pay well for a competent man to take this position, and it is likely that a man will be appointed at once. By this means it is expected there will be no difficulty in controlling the attendance at the theatre.

Since the New Year's season opened the theatre has been a dangerous point every night. The auditorium is far too small to accommodate the crowds that insist upon seeing the thrilling production which, it is understood, is called, in translation: "Ching

WE OURSELVES THE BETTER SERVE BY SERVING OTHERS BEST



## New Spring Garments

THE arrival of new spring garments is almost a daily occurrence with us now. At present we are making our first showing of

## EXCLUSIVE SPRING COSTUMES

We always say "exclusive" because it is so with us, and we are confident that Victoria ladies are aware of this.

With our Mrs. Campbell buying in the East, sending on the very latest, though quite inexpensive suits, all indications point to a phenomenal spring season.

Value is our watchword—take it for its full meaning.



## New Golfers at Sale Prices

In White, Grey, Cardinal, Navy, Black and Green. Regular \$3.75, for ..... \$3.25

## WHITE SALE CONTINUES

*Campbell's*  
THE FASHION CENTER



UMBRELLAS

Quong Foy, the Terror of Canton. This, if true, will give an inkling as to the superiority of the piece as a really meritorious production. The fact that as yet there have been no offers for the drama from the management of the New Theatre in New York does not detract from its wonderful popularity.

R. Sing was found guilty of starting a fire in a public street without the necessary license, and this cost him \$10.  
A woman who was summoned to appear yesterday morning failed to respond, and the court issued a bench warrant for her arrest.

## FLOCK TO CITY FROM THE PRAIRIES

Many People Here From Central Provinces of Canada, Lured by Charms of British Columbia's Capital

The lower rates existing on Canadian lines from the east to the west which have been responsible for an unusual influx of prairie people lately will come into force again on the 15th inst., and it is expected that the cut will result in a still greater wave of tourist travel.

During the past two weeks the local hotels have been doing a bigger business than they have done since last summer. The Empress Hotel has been filled to capacity for some time, owing to the advent of the tourists and the presence of many visitors interested in the session of parliament.  
Many of the prairie people who have visited the city recently have bought property, and while no big purchases have been reported, the aggregate will amount to a considerable figure. A feature of these transactions is that many of them have been conducted direct between the owner and purchaser, the real estate agents being left out. House owners state that they have been besieged from day to day by people from the middle west, seeking homes here at reasonable prices for themselves or for friends in the east, whom they represent.

### Climate the Lure

R. N. Tapley, of Saskatoon, who was here yesterday, said that many farmers in that district who have made comfortable fortunes in the past few years are likely to locate in this vicinity in the near future. "The climate is the first big attraction here to prairie people," said Mr. Tapley. "Of course there are big advantages as to natural resources and development and investment opportunities too, but to people who have lived for years in an extreme climate, where it is very cold and dreary in the winter and hot and dusty in the summer, the mild, temperate climate of this island appeals very strongly."

"I have been asked if the steady immigration of middle-western people to the Pacific North West is not looked on unfavorably by the middle-west-

terners. I think not, for while a comparatively few are leaving the middle west, their places are being filled by thousands of newcomers. Take for instance the prediction of William Whyte, of the C.P.R., a man whose word in this regard carries much weight. Mr. Whyte declares that next summer not less than 100,000 American settlers alone will take up homes in the Canadian West.

"Besides this number there will be a general increase in the volume of immigration from their points. Great Britain will send a larger number than ever and there is every indication that the influx of Eastern Canadians will be greater than ever before. A feature of this latter immigration is that whereas formerly the class of people that came to the middle west from the eastern provinces were largely

farmers, the arrivals now show a large percentage of business and professional men and capitalists seeking better and bigger opportunities for their abilities and their cash."

Other prairie visitors back up Mr. Tapley's statements. They are all enthusiastic about the middle west, about the pre-eminence of Winnipeg and the inevitable future of the prairies, but they have come to include Vancouver Island in their purview as well, and not one of them who visited here failed to fall beneath the spell of the Pacific climate.

Among well-known prairie visitors of the last few days have been the following: Mrs. W. Hesper, Winnipeg; C. Brown and family, Winnipeg; P. P. Lyard, Winnipeg; S. H. Lyon, Winnipeg; Thomas Fennick, Souris, Man.; G. A. Gunderson, Winnipeg; P. W.

Cook, Brandon; H. Mackenzie, Winnipeg; R. Laing, Winnipeg; E. Fotheringham, Winnipeg; J. S. Jones, Winnipeg; H. Delman and wife, Saskatoon; C. R. Sayer, Winnipeg; R. N. Tapley, Saskatoon; G. C. Brereton, Winnipeg; H. T. Soper, Winnipeg; A. Baune, Brandon; Tom Compton, Brandon; J. M. Cooper, Medicine Hat; Mrs. John Cooper, Medicine Hat and E. C. Skinner, Indian Head.

### Wage Increase Granted.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—There will be no strike of telegraphers and station agents of the Queen and Crescent route, wage agreements having been signed here today. The men receive an increase in wages of 10 per cent. at once.

## Annual Clearance Sale

### OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

WE HAVE bargains for every room in the house. Every article reduced in price. Genuine reductions. No price juggling. We stake our reputation on this. Original price tags on each article. Sale Prices on the little red tags. Now come, see the savings you can make and get your share of this real feast of FURNITURE BARGAINS. Terms, spot cash. Free city delivery. Country orders packed and shipped free.

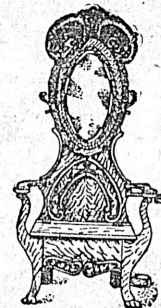


## HALL FURNITURE

We are showing splendid lines of Hall Furniture, all at greatly reduced prices. Only room to mention one or two bargains here.

HALL STAND, imperial golden oak finish, 14x14 British plate bevelled mirror, box seat, brass umbrella rack and drip pan. Clearance Price ..... \$11.50

HALL STAND, imperial golden oak finish, oval bevelled plate mirror, 18x36, box seat and umbrella rack. This is a beauty. Clearance Price ..... \$15.60



HALL SEAT, imperial golden oak finish, 38 inches long, box seat and a very pleasing design. Clearance Price ..... \$8.10

HALL MIRROR, a neatly designed Hall Mirror and Hat Rack in imperial surface oak. It has 12x20 British plate bevelled mirror and four large double hat hooks. Clearance price ..... \$4.25

Great bargains now being offered in Carpets, Linoleums, etc. Everything reduced for quick sale.

## Smith & Champion

1420 Douglas St.

Near City Hall

Phone 718



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matsou.

### The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... 2.50  
Three Months ..... 1.25  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, February 13, 1910

#### AN IMPERIAL FRONTIER.

Sufficient stress is not, in our judgment, laid upon the character of the sea coast of British Columbia in connection with plans formed for the defence of the Empire. We make no complaint on this score, for the proper presentation of this aspect of the case rests primarily upon the people of the province. It has been a subject of more or less discussion at meetings of the Board of Trade and the Navy League, and it has received passing consideration from the newspapers; but as yet no systematic and forceful effort has been made to impress it upon the minds of the people of British Columbia. The reason of this is probably because the question has been in no sense acute. The British government has been very much alive to the importance of the other frontiers of the Empire, but has given little or no consideration to this Western Frontier, which is likely to be in the future the most important of all. While the United Kingdom was supreme beyond all challenge on every ocean, the Imperial sea coasts were safe, but, while happily British sea-power is yet unquestioned, there are other nations which are becoming strong in maritime strength, and precaution must be taken in the future to render safe not only the mountain passes, which lead into British realms, but the sea paths to the great dominions of the Crown. In Canada the importance of the western seaboard has not yet been appreciated, and the reasons for this lie on the very face of things. There has not yet been time for the people of the Dominion to understand everything that is involved in the possession of a country bordering upon the two greatest oceans. Even here on the ground, where we have daily before our eyes evidence of the rapid expansion and illimitable possibilities of this seaboard, few of us have as yet learned to appreciate the magnitude of the part it is certain to play in the development of the British Empire as a political unity and the home of a great and prosperous people.

If we should say that the naval policy of Canada ought very largely to be based upon the future needs of the Pacific Coast, we think the correctness of the claim could be demonstrated. When the Admiralty suggested that a complete fleet unit should be established here, it showed a greater appreciation of the necessities of the future than was displayed by the Canadian representatives at the Conference. We say this is no spirit of hostile criticism, for we wish to deal with this question from a non-partisan basis, because it is one, which, if we regard it aright, must become a national question, not to be determined by the events of one session of Parliament but to form a part of the fixed policy of Canada acting in conjunction with the other parts of the Empire. Parties may come and parties may go; but while the Empire stands this question will remain and perhaps it is only the simple truth to say that in proportion to the wisdom shown in the solution of it will the standing of the Empire be secure.

Within five years four railways of a transcontinental character will extend eastward from British Columbia ports—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern division of the Great Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The first three will have their termini in the southwestern part of the province; the former will have one of its terminals near the northern limit of the coast line, and probably others further south. There is more than a possibility that within that period another line of similar character may be seeking a terminus somewhere between Vancouver and Prince Rupert. It seems idle to talk of making Canada the granary of the Empire and to provide for the defence of the Atlantic coast and the trans-Atlantic route, and leave the western route to the train field practically undefended. Lying off the continental coast line are Vancouver Island and the Islands of the Queen Charlotte group. The power that owns these will command the whole Northwest Coast, and therefore the approach to the term, not only of all the Canadian transcontinental railways, but of several of the transcontinental lines in the United States. It is not necessary in this connection to specify what, in any one's opinion, may transpire in the way of hostilities. The principle lying at the basis of any plan of defence is that there will be an attack from some quarter, and we take the position that any policy of Imperial defence, that does not take

into account the strategic strength of the islands referred to, is narrow in its scope, and will inevitably lead to disaster, if ever there comes a time when Imperial defence on a broad scale is necessary. We feel warranted in saying that no one can consider the British Columbia sea coast in connection with the growing sea-power of countries that may not always be friendly to Britain, without being impressed with its tremendous potential importance, and being convinced that it forms in the broadest sense of the term An Imperial Frontier.

No one will refuse to believe that the great world-drama which will in the near future be played upon the Pacific ocean, as a stage, will deeply concern the United Kingdom and all the over-sea Dominions. The energy and enterprise of the British race has not spent itself, but is as fit as ever to play the leading role. This energy and enterprise will find its entree to the great stage by way of Canada and British Columbia. Here is a vast ocean, the sweep of whose shore, from Cape Horn around by way of Behring Sea to Singapore, extends across one hundred and seventy-five degrees of latitude and of this long coastline—the most valued coast line in the world from the point of the resources lying within it, and the population of the countries fronting upon it—only the five degrees, which form the British Columbia seaboard, are under the British flag, with the single exception of the little island of Hong Kong. Can the British people afford to permit the existence of conditions, which at some time may make it impossible to keep these five degrees British? We ask this question in no alarmist spirit. Still less do we ask it in any partisan spirit. We ask it simply as a question prompted by an appreciation of the geographical facts, by a study of the great movements which have affected the course of national progress, by some knowledge of the tremendous resources of the lands, which border on the Pacific Ocean, by at least some slight conception of the possibilities involved in the great movement now in progress in the Orient by a fear of the temptation which the unguarded frontier of a land of vast potentialities would present to an enemy, and we hope by a patriotic desire to contribute a suggestion to the discussion of a great problem, and advance a cause, which rises superior to local or political considerations.

We should be glad if during the discussion of naval defence in the House of Commons or later in the Senate, some one would address himself to the views expressed herein and the facts above set out. In our judgment, and we say so absolutely without reference to the policy of any political party, the duty of defending this Imperial frontier devolves upon Canada in the first instance. In the event of war with a power able to make her strength felt upon the Pacific Ocean, it would not be Australia or New Zealand that would be the point of attack; but the western coast of Canada with its railway lines leading to the land where it is the expectation of us all that the British race in the years to come will lay the foundation of a national greatness, that will make the Empire far mightier than it is today. It would be pleasant if we could contemplate, with any feeling of security, the early coming of a time when war shall cease; but we all know that such a time is far hence. Every nation is preparing itself for defence. Canada has been asked by those, who have the determination of her policy, to take up her share of the burden. The whole Empire recognizes the necessity of providing for defence. Hence it seems timely to put forward, without passion and yet with frankness, what seems to be the duty of the Dominion as the custodian of what we are sure the near future will show to be the most important of all Imperial frontiers.

#### THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

The movement in real estate keeps up steadily, but a far more interesting sign of the times is the number of business blocks in course of erection. These are being put up almost exclusively by people, who have been resident here for some time, and the larger structures represent investments by members of families that are in the pioneer class. By no means all the property sales find their way into the newspaper. Some of the purchases are speculative, but not many. Those that are not for immediate or early occupation, are for investment purposes, and the advance in prices of desirable realty during the past five years shows that such investments are highly profitable. There is land nearby, which sells today for as much per lot as it could have been bought for per acre not very long ago, and while naturally with the general appreciation in values the percentage of increase can hardly continue as it has been upon the bed rock prices, which prevailed up to 1905, the actual profit in dollars is likely to be larger. There is very little element of speculative in buying land in or near Victoria at present prices, for a general advance is certain.

The announcement of the Canadian Northern contract will very shortly be made. A silly rumor was sent out a few days ago that some difficulty had arisen in government circles over this contract; but for this there was absolutely no foundation. The publication of the contract will give a stimulus to business in all lines. We are satisfied that its contents will be highly acceptable to the public, and will show

that the anticipations of a period of large expenditure in railway construction in the vicinity of Victoria are certain of realization.

We compliment the evening paper upon its fair treatment of the University and Licence Bills.

Official Bulletin, No. 20, issued by the Provincial Bureau of Information, deals with the fisheries of the province, and in addition to much instructive statistical matters, contains a great deal of general information.

A correspondent writes us very interestingly about Angora goats, and brings up a matter that may be worth a good deal more consideration than is given to it in this province.

Japan does not like the introduction into the United States Congress of the Bill designed to keep Japanese out of that country. This is only one of the many troublesome questions to which the awakening of the Orient will give rise.

Dr. Kung, Chinese Consul-General, told the Canadian Club at Ottawa that China had constitutional government 2,400 years ago, but abandoned it. Next thing we will learn will be that China had suffragettes some time before the flood.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted \$4,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers by floods in Paris and elsewhere. This bears out what the Colonist said when the floods were at their height, that the tales of damage and loss would probably be found to be greatly exaggerated.

Are you in favor of Canadian independence? asks a correspondent. Why, certainly. Canada is independent. People should distinguish between independence and isolation. Every self-governing country is an independent country. The Empire consists of independent countries with one Sovereign, one flag and one destiny.

It may have been only a coincidence, but it is worth noticing in passing that the evening after the Colonist urged that the pound shall be removed from Chambers street, the City Fathers made up their minds that it will have to go elsewhere. We do not say that the Fathers aforesaid followed the suggestion of the Colonist but only that we have in this case another instance of how great minds etc.

The Toronto Globe very wisely says "a newspaper without opinions of its own on great questions of public policy or without power on occasion to stand alone, is unimportant as a factor in public opinion and ineffective as a supporter of a political leader." It is hard to get this idea into the minds of some people. They seem to hold the idea that a newspaper ought simply to reflect the views of the individual who happens to lead the political party to which it gives its support and never have an opinion on any subject until he has spoken. Every experienced newspaper man knows that such a paper, while it may gratify a few individuals, never attains any great degree of influence. Some may ask how a newspaper which discusses questions independently, can support one party at an election in preference to another. The answer is that a newspaper is just like an individual in this respect. It has its own views, and if these do not prevail it supports those persons whose views most nearly approach them. It has been well said that the essence of party government is compromise. Few men think exactly alike, but most men can find a common ground on which they can stand with others and form a party.

#### The Disappointed.

There are songs enough for the hero,  
Who dwells on the heights of fame;  
I sing for the disappointed  
For those who have missed their aim.

I sing with a tearful cadence  
For one who stands in the dark,  
And knows that his last, best arrow  
Has bounded back from the mark.

I sing of the breathless runner,  
The eager, anxious soul,  
Who falls with his strength exhausted,  
Almost in sight of the goal.

For the hearts that break in silence,  
With a sorrow, all unknown,  
For those who need companions  
Yet walk their ways alone.

There are songs enough for the lovers,  
Who share love's tender pain,  
I sing for the one whose passion  
Is given, all in vain.

For those whose spirit comrades  
Have missed them on the way,  
I sing with a heart overflowing,  
This minor strain today.

And I know the solar system  
Must somewhere keep in space,  
A prize for that spent runner  
Who barely lost the race.

For the plan would be imperfect,  
Unless it held some sphere  
That paid for the toll and talent  
And love that are wasted here.

—R. H. Stoddard

#### A Woode Wedding

Several friends called on a New York clergyman one evening, and were kept waiting for him for some time. "I'm sorry to have kept you waiting," the minister remarked as he entered his library, "but I have just had to perform a wooden wedding in the church." "What?" said one of the visitors. "I never heard of such a thing. What kind of a ceremony was it?" "Oh," answered the clergyman, with a twinkle in his eye, "it was the marriage of a couple of poles."

#### Newfoundland Railways.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 12.—The construction of 250 miles of branch railway as an extension of the present system in Newfoundland is authorized in a resolution passed by the colonial assembly today. The vote on the resolution stood 23 to 5.

# "17 Years Ago We Furnished Our Home With Weiler Furniture And It Is Still As Good As New As New —The Carpets Also"

SO spoke a customer of ours yesterday when she dropped in to purchase an iron bed. Didn't need the bed because the one bought years ago was useless; the family is larger now and the new house furnished more sleeping accommodation—called for the furnishing of another bedroom.

"We bought all our furniture here seventeen years ago, and it is all good yet—carpets and all," was the unsolicited testimonial she gave. "We bought good carpets because it pays in the long run," she continued, "and after seventeen years those carpets are still in excellent condition."

Which only goes to prove the economy of purchasing "Weiler Quality" when you go buying home-furnishings. And the first cost is no more either—on the home's complete furnishings. Seventeen months is more like the life of a great many carpets and there's a lot of furniture that'll show signs of "old age" in a similar span of time.

### Weiler Bros'. High Prices

"Weiler Bros.' furniture is good, but it is high-priced," is a remark you may have heard. So to that party has never made a purchase here, has never, perhaps, been inside our doors. To some this magnificent store has a forbidding look—they imagine that only "people with money" should come in here.

Let us urge upon you that you lay aside any such preconceived prejudices you may have. At the next convenient moment make it a point to come in and see the inside of this establishment. We wanted a showroom worthy of "Weiler Quality" merchandise, so we built this. We own the building, so have no rent to pay—our rent is just the interest on our investment—therefore our expenses are low. This works to your advantage rather than the opposite.

To buy only after careful and thorough comparisons; to buy for spot cash, saving all discounts; to sell at a fair profit; to mark all merchandise in plain figures; to have but one price for all—these are some of the little guide-posts on our path to leadership in the home-furnishing business of this country.

### Try This Store Once

Just give us a trial order next time you require anything in the home-furnishing line. We are satisfied that if you once get acquainted with us and our offerings we shall find you a regular visitor.

Our magnificent assortments, our down-to-the-minute styles and the fairness of our pricings combined with our fair deal of "one price to all and—all the time," will appeal to you.

Just try the Weiler store.

# WEILER BROS.



# PIANO VALUES

## That Solve the Problem Where To Buy

We offer you a choice of high class pianos at special reductions from regular prices of \$75 to \$100. In this new advertising venture we are being assisted by manufacturers as explained in our preceding ads.

## Only One More Week Will These Discounts Last

Our present prices not only meet but beat all forms of competition, whatsoever. We guarantee to you—VALUES such as are seldom if ever your good fortune to get.

Think of Beginning to Pay for a Piano with the First Year's Payments Already Paid!

The discounts we offer mean the saving of practically a year's payments, or in other words, about a month's salary. This proposition should appeal to any family without a piano. The payments on these pianos are within the reach of the most ordinary income.

Come and see the Pianos. Satisfy yourself they are what we say, unparalleled values.

## 4 Specials

\$250 New	\$300 New
\$135 Used	\$196 Used

Terms to Suit.

**MONTELIUS  
PIANO HOUSE, LD.**

1104 GOVERNMENT STREET

Look for Piano Revolving in Window

## LETTERS TO EDITOR

### Public Market Needed to Reduce the Cost of Living.

Sir—The extraordinary recommendation of the streets, sewers and bridges committee to next Monday's city council meeting, that the market building, now so opportunely being vacated by the E. and N. Railway company, should be turned into a pound for stray cattle and dogs, involves such an unwarrantable perversion of premises for which Victorians have paid so much both directly and indirectly, that it calls forth strong protest and requires immediate action.

There is not time to call a public meeting, therefore the best means to avert that impending danger is to promptly write postcards to the mayor simply stating "I protest against the public market building being perverted to impound stray animals," and recording your name and address.

That will give the civic authorities time to have the "second think" they are entitled to, and allow opportunity to consider the vital importance of an effective public market to enable the workers to obtain fresh produce at more reasonable rates, and so restrain the unholly haste of some of these combines to buy the public market, seems to have been actuated by their having obtained knowledge of the fact that a movement was being arranged to profitably utilize the market building for a better purpose in keeping with the economic purpose for which the market was provided out of the city funds.

Freedom to use a public market is the first essential step needed to both check and lower the present too high cost of living as will be explained at the public meeting which is being arranged for the end of this month to consider the "Causes and Remedies for the Increasing Cost of Living."

Readers only need to visit the open markets at New Westminster or Ottawa to realize the immense advantages they confer on the communities. The plea put forth by interested parties that the market failed before is not valid now that so many more farms, market gardens, etc., have since been opened around Victoria and along the two railways.

We must see to it that the adverse interests which throttled the market when held in that building before, are not allowed to burke the wishes of Victorians, but on the contrary that the foremost duty of the city council is to put that public building to its right use.

There are far less people around Spring Ridge being annoyed by the impounded dogs than there will be in the centre of the city, and it would be much cheaper and better to build a sound-proof building there than to thus waste the valuable open market space behind the public market building.

As a citizen of Victoria, I protest against the perversion proposed.

MOSSES B. COTSWORTH.  
1004 Carberry Gardens, Victoria, 12th February 1910.

### Grievance Against Druggists.

Sir—I would like to draw attention to two things, among a number of others I could mention, which create an unfavorable impression of Victoria business circles, especially among new arrivals, and incidentally add to "the high cost of living" in and around the city. The offenders in question are the druggists: the "offenses" are independence and a strong inclination to "soak" the public.

We will take the latter weakness first, and I'll quote two or three illustrations from my own experience. On three different occasions, at three different drug stores, I have been charged twenty-five cents for a bottle of camphorated oil which you can buy anywhere in the east at any drug store, generally for ten, and never for more than fifteen cents, and which I find can be bought at other than drug stores, even here, at fifteen cents. One is naturally led to ask, "Why this enormous difference?" Something must be wrong with the works.

One day, hurrying on my way to the station, I dropped into a drug store for two pounds of powdered alum, stating that I was in a great hurry to

catch my train. I have bought powdered alum many a time in the east at five cents a pound—at drug stores, mind you, not department stores. Imagine my surprise on throwing down a quarter to find there was no change! I asked if twenty-five cents was the price of two pounds of alum, and was promptly assured in the affirmative. There was no time to argue, I had to catch the V. and S., and everybody knows what that means!

What is the matter? Can the freight on a little bottle of oil, weighing not over four ounces gross, be ten cents? Is the freight rate on alum \$7.50 a hundredweight?

Now for the independence. These gentry are evidently so used to thinking in big figures that they despise small ones. On two occasions, at two different drug stores, I have gone to purchase a small quantity of drugs, the smallest quantity of which would last an ordinary householder a mighty long time. I took with me a bottle and timely asked for a nickel's worth. I was curtly asked in the first case, "Can't you take ten cents worth?" With equal courtesy I replied: "No, sir."

The other case occurred yesterday and has drawn from me this letter. I presented a bottle to one of the clerks in a drug store and asked for five cents' worth of muriatic acid, explaining that I only required the smallest quantity. The clerk very politely took the bottle and went off to fill the order, but his employer, could not resist the temptation to remark: "I wouldn't have made five cents' worth." "Why not?" I asked. "Because it's mean stuff to handle, and you're liable to get it on your hands or spoil your clothes." "Oh," I said politely, "I'm sorry to have troubled you, but I only required a very small quantity; I don't always buy only five cents' worth, you know." (As a matter of fact I have spent several dollars at the store in question, one purchase alone amounting to nearly two dollars.) "Go somewhere else for your large orders, and come here for your small ones, eh?" he asked, tartly. "I have made many purchases here," I replied; "surely you know my face?" "Yes," he admitted half-heartedly, "I guess I've seen you before." I said no more, but thought a good deal.

Now in connection with this transaction, I have a few remarks to make. Muriatic acid is commonly known as "spirits of salts," and is used in soldering, for which I required it. A very little goes a very long way, in proof of which I may say that the quantity given me for this particular five cents was about three liquid ounces, and, at the rate I use it, will probably last five years. How much, I wonder, would my obliging friend, the druggist, have liked me to purchase? A quart? Would that have been sufficient compensation for the soiling of his fingers? I trust my five cents didn't soil them; I tried to pick out a clean one.

These may seem on the surface small matters to write so much about, but they are rather too common illustrations of business independence in Victoria, not only among druggists by the way, and are characteristics which have largely helped in other cities to drive the drug trade from its proper channel into the department stores, while druggists have been reduced to holding "Friday Bargain Sales."

W. L. MARTIN.

### Montreal Man Dies Suddenly.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Daniel Hutton, one of the best known fish merchants in the city, died suddenly this morning of heart failure. He was 55 years old.

Money put in that Fort street lot is better than left in the bank. See the Griffith Co.'s advertisement today.

The next subscription dance will take place upon Friday evening, Feb. 18th in the A.O.U.W. hall for which invitations are being issued. Miss Thain's full orchestra will play the following programme:

- Extra ..... Zamora
- 1 Waltz ..... Fairest Rose
- 2 Two Step ..... Bolivia
- 3 Waltz ..... Espana
- 4 Two Step ..... Totem Pole
- 5 Three Step ..... Lucky Moon
- 6 Waltz ..... American Chimes
- 7 Two Step ..... Yama, Yama Ma
- 8 Waltz ..... Longi D'Antoine
- Extras 1, 2, 3,
- 9 Waltz ..... Waltz Dream
- 10 Two Step ..... Society Swing
- 11 Waltz ..... Visions of Salome
- 12 Two Step ..... Mierote Rag
- 13 Barn ..... Three Twins
- 14 Two Step ..... Amo Lo
- 15 Two Step ..... Cubanola Glide
- 16 Waltz ..... Carassanbe

Don't overlook that Fort street opportunity. See The Griffith Co.'s advertisement today.

# UMBRELLAS

## Good, Strong Umbrellas for Men, Women and Children

These Umbrellas are all made of the best quality mercerized gloria or twill silk covers, with good strong frames.

Children's School Umbrellas—Strong frames, natural wood handles, 90c and ..... **\$1.25**

Misses' Umbrellas—Steel rods, assorted handles.... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Umbrellas—Mercerized covers, steel rods. Each \$1.25 and ..... **\$1.00**

Ladies' Umbrellas—Gloria covers, steel rods, barrel runners. Each, \$2.00, \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.50**

Ladies' Umbrellas—Extra fine gloria covers, assorted handles. Each \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50 and ..... **\$2.25**

Ladies' Umbrellas — Heavy twill gloria covers, in a good selection of handles. Each, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 and ..... **\$3.00**

Gents' Umbrellas—Strong frames, mercerized covers ..... **\$1.00**

Gents' Umbrellas — Self-openers, strong frames. Each, \$1.75, \$1.50, and ..... **\$1.25**

Gents' Umbrellas—Self-openers, gloria covers, assorted horn handles. Each \$2.50 and ..... **\$2.00**

Gents' Umbrellas—In very fine gloria covers, assorted horn and natural wood handles. Each \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and ..... **\$2.50**



## HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

### Drowned at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—A laborer named Fitzgerald, who was employed loading steel rails off the steamer Propea onto a flat car for Evans, Coleman & Evans, about 8 o'clock this morning lost his balance and pitched suddenly headlong off the end of the car into the water, where his head

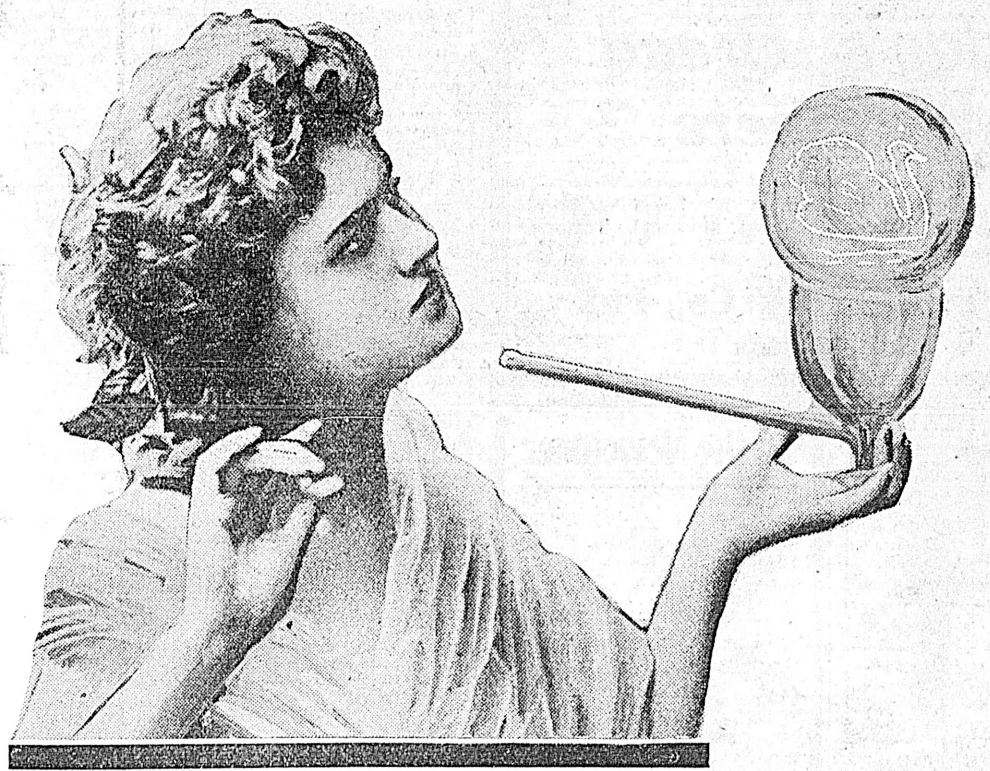
struck a boomstick and he sank out of sight. He has not been seen since. From the man's actions an instant before he lost his balance it is believed he was seized with an epileptic fit. He has been employed for several days loading cars and his fellow workmen know nothing about him or where he comes from except that he was an old

countryman.

A rumor is in circulation that a surprise is in store for local dog fanciers on the occasion of the annual bench show which takes place in March. It is said that a mysterious strange champion, an aristocrat of canines, is coming west; that he is be-

decked with ribbons and medals and that the locals will be "has beens" when they line up against the newcomer. His name is—but that would be telling.

Income enough from that Fort street lot to carry it. The Griffith Co.'s advertisement tells you about it.



Wash away your troubles  
with

## White Swan Soap

bubbles!

SOLD BY ALL GOOD GROCERS.

SAVE COUPONS FOR PREMIUMS.

S. ADS.



## We Guarantee Every Stitch and Thread of These \$20 Suits

We put the values in so that you can get the satisfaction out.

We go to the best mills in the world for our cloths and linings.

We have one of the best designers on the North American continent—a master of the craft—to create the styles. At \$20, we offer you the greatest suit values for the money in Victoria.

Allen & Co. **FIT-REFORM** 1201 Gov't St.



## FOR SALE

One Large Lot on Linden Avenue—Close to Richardson St., only ..... \$1,550.00  
One Large Lot on Harbinger Avenue—Only ..... \$900.00  
These are the cheapest buys on the market.

### TO RENT

From 1st March, furnished bungalow, close in, all conveniences, \$25.00 per month. Can give lease for year if required.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

## Sale of Parasols

Covered with good Oriental Taffeta Silk, in just a few colors:  
Regular \$2.50 and \$2.75, for ..... \$1.50

## ORIENTAL IMPORTING COMPANY

510 Cormorant St. Opposite E. & N. Depot

## Spring Cleaning

For Yachts and Launches

### YOU WILL WANT

Paint Remover Sal Soda Lye Soap  
Brushes Paint Rope Chain  
Anchors Fittings, Etc.

We Have Them at Right Prices

## E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Ship Chandlers

Wharf Street - - - - - Victoria, B.C.

## EVERYBODY

### Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

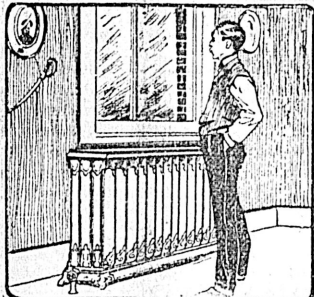
## Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

## The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.

Hull, Canada

### PRACTICAL HEATING



#### STUDY THE MATTER

of heat, and the quality and price of the appliances for producing both and then let us figure with you on PLUMBING AND STEAM HEATING. We can save you money. All our heating appliances are new in design and constructed on improved principles. Do not place your order until you have secured our prices. We will be pleased to give you an estimate on your work. Call and see us about it. Our new Showroom and Warehouse, 827 Fort St., opposite Skating Rink.

## Hayward & Dods

Plumbing and Heating Engineers  
Phone 1854

Splendid stock of Pocket and Office Diaries, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Whittaker's Almanac, in paper and cloth, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

### To the Newcomer

If you are deciding where to open up your grocery account, give us a trial. We guarantee Quality and Good Treatment.

#### SEASONABLE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

### A. POOL

GROCERY

623 Yates St. Phone 448  
Just above Gov't St.

### For a Good Mild Smoke

TRY THE

### Silver Tip Cigar

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Office and Factory,  
1046 MASON STREET.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Company Meeting.

The members of No. 2 company 5th Regiment, C.G.A. will hold a business meeting on Wednesday evening next after drill. A full attendance of the members is requested.

### Woman's Council to Meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Council will be held on Monday afternoon in the city hall at half past two.

### Passed With Honors.

Miss Francis Norrish of Rose St., has graduated with honors from the Columbia Conservatory of Music. Miss Norrish has been teaching for some time and will still continue the work.

### High School Cadets.

Yesterday the high school cadets held their usual Saturday morning rifle shoot in preparation for the Dominion Rifle Competition which commences this month. Owing to poor ammunition and light, the scores were not as good as usual.

### Amending Bush Fire Act

Amendments proposed in the new Bush Fire Act, which will probably be passed during the coming week of parliament, place upon the individual who sets out a fire sole individual responsibility for any damage it may do, whether he be the owner or agent of the property or not.

### Socialist Meeting

The Socialist party will be back at their old stand in the Grand theatre tonight, when J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., will address a meeting at 8 o'clock. An interesting talk on matters before the legislature is anticipated. Questions are invited, and an open platform after the lecture. A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

### Thanks for Donations.

The members of the Christ Church Cathedral branch Women's Auxiliary wish to thank those friends who were kind enough to contribute so liberally towards the donation party held on Shrove Tuesday. Besides the many useful gifts of flannelette and other materials. The cash donated now amounts to over sixty dollars. Will those who responded so generously kindly accept this acknowledgement as it is not possible to thank each one personally.

### Mr. Race Well

In a letter that has just been received by the Rossland Miner, the telegraphed report of the death of Charles E. Race, founder and former editor of the Miner, well known in this city, and indeed throughout all British Columbia, is given emphatic contradiction by Sidney Norman, editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review. Mr. Norman says that instead of having been utterly destroyed through an explosion at his mine in Durango, Mexico, Mr. Race is at present in San Diego, alive and distinctly well.

### Alexandra Club.

In view of the fact that the quarters now occupied by the Alexandra Club have become inadequate to the requirements of its membership, and for towards securing a suitable building to be the permanent home and property of the club, the hearty co-operation of all members is asked at a general meeting of members, to be held on Tuesday, February 15th at 2.30 p.m., when a proposition and plans, of a nature advantageous to such a project and also affording a fair investment to shareholders will be laid before the club.

### Amendment to Fruit Board Act

By the bill for the amending of the Horticultural Board's Act, introduced by the minister of agriculture in the legislature Friday, it is intended to extend the regulations under law for the prevention of contagious plant diseases to greenhouse plants, bulbs, shade and ornamental trees, adopting the wisdom of such course from the experience gained in this dealing with fruit trees and shrubs. The number of provincial horticultural districts is increased from four to five by the division of the third district, which will be formed hereafter by the electoral districts of Yale and Kamloops, Similkameen and the Okanagan being created a special and separate district.

### Christmas Week at Fort George.

There has been no lack of social functions for a week. On Christmas everybody went to church to hear the Indians sing. On Monday and Wednesday nights dances took place at Joe Thapage's residence in South Fort George. The dancing room was tastefully decorated and the ladies who attended are native daughters of Cariboo, whose ancestors danced here ages before Prince Rupert was rewarded, through the formation of the Hudson's Bay company, for fighting the battles of Charles II., one of England's cultus kings. On Friday night, a dance was given by the Comus Club and at midnight the dancers sat down to a dinner, at which dried salmon was not the only dainty dish served. Today, there is open house for everybody, and parties, attired in the colors that are at once brilliant, and picturesque, made their calls in sleighs, with bells jingling and horses bedecked with blankets and bright-colored ribbons.—Fort George Tribune.

### Ask Abolition of Tax

Hon. W. J. Bowser, chief commissioner of fisheries, has notified the British Columbia Salmon Canniers' Association of Vancouver that he has decided to grant their request for the abolition of the license fee of \$100 on fish salteries under certain conditions. In the past where a saltery was operated within a cannery building the \$100 license was imposed, even though the cannery paid another license fee of \$100 on his cannery, as such. It was requested that the fee on salteries be abolished where such works were conducted in buildings already taxed as canneries. The chief commissioner of fisheries stipulates that the cannery will not be required to pay the \$100 license fee as in the past. The saltery is owned and operated by the owners of the cannery. If the saltery is farmed out to other people the license fee is imposed. All salteries operated in buildings not licensed as canneries will be required to pay the \$100 license fee as in the past.

The Passion Play at the Empress Theatre, Monday and Tuesday. Admission 10c.

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p.m., February 12, 1910:  
SYNOPSIS.

A storm area of considerable intensity has developed off the British Columbia coast and is causing a fresh easterly gale on the Straits and outside waters. Tatoosh reporting wind velocity of 36 miles and Northhead 48 miles. Rain has fallen on Vancouver Island and in Oregon and Washington, and snow is falling on the lower Mainland, at Kamloops and Spokane. The high area is still centered over the middle west states. In the Prairie provinces the pressure is decreasing but the weather remains fair and cold.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria .....	34	40
Vancouver .....	29	39
New Westminster .....	28	34
Kamloops .....	14	24
Barkerville .....	zero	20
Fort Simpson .....	28	31
Atlin .....	12 below 2	
Dawson, Y. T. ....	14 below 8	
Calgary, Alta. ....	4	
Winnipeg, Man. ....	6 below 24	
Portland, Ore. ....	38	42
San Francisco, Cal. ....	40	

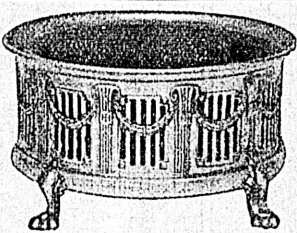
### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Northerly and easterly winds, fresh to strong at first, unsettled and cold with sleet or rain. Lower Mainland: Easterly winds, fresh to strong on straits, unsettled and cold with snow or rain.

### SATURDAY.

Highest .....	40
Lowest .....	34
Mean .....	37
Rain 19 inch.	



## FERN DISHES

Silver, Brass, Copper and Cut Glass

We have an exceedingly choice assortment; each would be a charming addition to any room.

If you have a gift to present just now, why not one of these?

## W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweler

915 GOVERNMENT ST.

Telephone 1606

### St. Andrew's Society.

The regular meeting of St. Andrew's society will take place tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. in the Sir William Wallace hall. Business of importance in connection with the regular monthly concert and dance which takes place the following night, Tuesday, the 15th inst., will be considered.

### Trip Called Off

The projected trip which members of the parks committee of the city council intended making yesterday for the purpose of looking over the work accomplished in the various city parks and ascertaining what additional work is necessary had to be called off owing to the inclement nature of the weather. The trip will be made tomorrow afternoon.

### Ask Aid For Mission

A deputation headed by Mrs. William Grant yesterday interviewed the premier in connection with a request for governmental assistance for the mission for men heretofore carried on by the W. C. T. U. on lower Yates street. The first minister will consider carefully the representations made.

### Settlers' Rights' Deputation

At a meeting of the executive Friday a large number of informal witnesses were heard as to the position of persons claiming crown grants as early settlers within the E. X. rights in boom grounds, and also heard representative of lumber interests on the Lillooet river and Harrison lake, who sought certain special rights in boom grounds, and also authority to collect tolls on logs run. The concessions desired will probably be allowed.

### May Bring Back Thieves

Should the police authorities of Oshkosh, Wis., fail to make good their case against Mr. and Mrs. Raffles, arrested there for a series of burglaries, and who, two years ago, operated in this city under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Morris and stole a quantity of furs, the property of occupants of resorts on Chatham street, the local police will endeavor to bring the pair back to Victoria, where they will be arraigned. The Oshkosh police have been communicated with, and the local authorities are awaiting a reply. Purs to the value of \$600 were stolen here, a great part of which were found in the possession of the pair when arrested at Oshkosh.

Now is the Time to Fit Yourself Out with English Hosiery, there are Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St., alteration of premises; everything must be sold. English Blouses, Skirts and Hosiery are specialties.

Save Money on your Boys and Girls Hosiery, English Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with double knees. Special price, 25c a pair; 5 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St., Crum's English Prints, in all the new dress patterns, are here for your selection. The best washing and ironing print made. Prices: light weight, 12 1/2 cents a yard; heavy standard cloth, 15c a yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

## New English Prints

We are pleased to announce the arrival of our first shipment of English Prints, bought before the advance in cottons, so we are able to sell the best quality at, per yard ..... 15c  
Other grades at, per yard, 12 1/2c and ..... 10c

### ALSO

New Ducks at, per yard ... 15c  
New Apron Gingham at, per yard, 20c and ..... 15c

## G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,  
636 Yates St.

## THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

## BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730  
150 "Underwoods" in use here.

Telephone 1737 Telephone 1737

## The Exchange

Furniture and Book Store is at

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.

## The Bon Ton

MRS. J. E. ELLIOT

760 Yates St., next door to Carnegie library, owing to increase of business, will remove to the Garesche block in February. Great Removal Sale Now On. Phone R-1621.

## Tru-Fit-Shur-On

SPECTACLES  
Don't Mark the Nose. Don't Cut Behind the Ears.



A Boon to All SPECTACLE WEARERS.  
Spectacles that are as neat in appearance as eye glasses.

## J. H. LePAGE

Eye Sight Specialist

## Real Estate Opportunities

Fort Street—Near Douglas, 60 x 120. A bargain.  
Fort Street—West of Blanchard, 30 x 120 .. \$15,500  
View Street — Between Blanchard and Quadra, 120 x 120. Improved. Price ..... \$14,000  
Johnson Street—Near Store Street, 25 x 123, brick store and living rooms. Price ..... \$21,000  
Herald Street — Adjoining Wilson Bros., 60 x 120. Price ..... \$10,500

## Ernest Brammer

Office, 644 Fort Street.  
Tel. 2095.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## Clock Repairing

Is a specialty of REDFERN & SONS' business. All work guaranteed and every description of clock repaired.

## REDFERN & SONS

1009 Government Street.

## New English Bicycles

Our first shipment of English Wheels has been unpacked. They are fine models of 1910 designs. They are artistic and reliable. Drop in and look at them.

P.S.—We sell Oliver Typewriters, 17c a day.

## THOMAS PLIMLEY

1110 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

## TO CONTRACTORS

Time for receiving tenders for new Young Men's Christian Association building is extended to noon, the 18th day of February, 1910.

H. S. Griffith,

Architect.

1006 Government Street.

Victoria.

## THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Japanese Lily Bulbs for Sale.

1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yard: 2116 Government St. P. O. Box 621. Telephone 584

## Heating the Home

### The Modern Method

See us about that furnace. Don't let it go any longer. We can give estimates on Hot Water, Steam or Warm Air.

Ask us about heat, that is what we are in business for. Estimates free.

## The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

Heating Engineers, Etc.  
755 Broughton St.  
Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

### MT. TOLMIE

## Sand and Gravel

SCREENED AND GRADED  
Lineham Scott Sand & Gravel Co.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work. Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices

Office 634 View Street  
Phones: Mangr's residence, 2193.  
Office 664; Pits L1851

## Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

POULTRY SUPPLIES

## Watson & McGregor

647 Johnson St.

## FOR SALE CHEAP

### Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current.  
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

## The Colonist

For a Snap in

## NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 18 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

66 in. x 16 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

## Happy Valley Road

NEAR COLWOOD

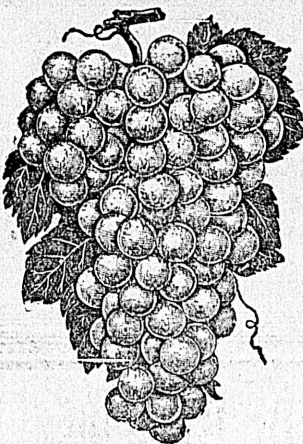
For immediate sale, 5 1/2 acres (cleared), partly fenced, with a new 5-room bungalow, furnished, piano, etc., house cost \$2,000 to build and furniture cost \$1,300. We can sell you this for \$2,500, or without the furniture the price is \$2,700. This is a real good buy.

## The Gardner Realty Co.

649 Yates St. Phone 1987



## "To Invite a Person



to your house (wrote an eminent man) is to take charge of his happiness as long as he is beneath your roof."

Many Victorian hosts realize the truth of this saying and carry out its behests with success, selecting our

**CHOICE CHAMPAGNES  
FINE OLD PORTS, SHER-  
RIES, CLARETS AND  
RHINE WINES**

These are a specialty with us. We carry an immense stock of the purest brands and never offer you a substitute.

Everything we sell is priced right for purchasers. We have a perfect delivery system. Goods delivered to your residence just when you require them.

### Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas St., Corner Johnson St. Phone 1974



**Emery  
Wheels  
Silver  
Solder**

**Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws  
Falling Saws Circular Saws**

### THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

544 546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C., Agents. Phone 59.

P.O. BOX 383 PHONE 77

### LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY  
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of  
Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

### THE CAPITAL PLYING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

### St. Valentine's Day

HEART SHAPED CAKES  
AND GATEAUS HEART  
PATTIES

HEART SANDWICHES  
HEART ICE BRICKS  
JELLIES AND FANCY  
DISHES

SHAPE AND DESIGN TO  
ORDER

### Clay's Tea Rooms

Fort St. Telephone 1010

## Money to Loan

In Sums to suit  
from \$500 to  
\$25,000 on

## Improved Property

**Heisterman, Forman  
and Company**

1207 Government Street  
Phone 55

If you monkey with  
**Bumble Bees**

Your sure to get stung  
But such is not the case when smok-  
ing

### BIG B'S

Latest Importations From China

Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear,  
soft, warm, neat and light; gents' py-  
jamas in beautiful striped silk. The  
newest styles of beautiful embroidered  
silk kimonos. Nothing more beautiful.  
The loveliest silk embroidered doilies  
ever shown.

**QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.**  
P. O. Box 98, 1716 Government St.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### St. Valentine's Social.

The young ladies' Bible class of the  
Central Methodist church will hold a  
St. Valentine's social on Wednesday  
evening, February 14.

### Young People's Society.

The Y. P. S. of St. Andrew's Presby-  
terian church has arranged a devo-  
tional programme for Monday even-  
ing. The chief item will be the con-  
secration of "Rich Young People in  
Relation to the Church." Mrs. Pat-  
erson, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Michener  
will give papers on "The Young Peo-  
ple in the Sunday School," "Church"  
and "Missions" respectively. A solo  
will be contributed by Mr. Angus.

### A Victorian at McGill.

In the last issue the McGill  
"Martlet," the weekly paper of Mc-  
Gill university, a page is devoted to  
a former Victorian, who ranks as one  
of their "Tin Gods." Twenty of the  
most prominent men in the univer-  
sity of McGill are being dealt  
with each week in turn during the ses-  
sion. The Victorian attaining this po-  
sition of honor is Frederic G. C. Wood,  
who occupies several important po-  
sitions at McGill including the presi-  
dency of the "Weston" club, of the  
"Readers' club and that of his own  
class, Arts 10.

### To Celebrate St. David's Day.

The Victoria Cymrodorion society  
will hold its second annual celebra-  
tion of St. David's day on Tuesday  
evening, March 1st, in the Y. M. C. A.  
hall. A committee has been appointed  
to make all arrangements. A musical  
programme will be given to which the  
male choir of the society will contrib-  
ute. A supper will also be served.  
Tickets for the entertainment are now  
on sale at A. Petch's store, Douglas  
street, the Hub cigar store, or may be  
obtained from the secretary, J. M.  
Thomas, 434 Helmcken street. All  
Welsh residents are asked to keep this  
date reserved.

### Must Produce Payrolls.

The bill to amend the Woodman's  
Lien for Wages Act, which the At-  
torney General has just presented to  
the Legislature, prescribes that in making  
a sale of logs, the vendor shall be  
required in future to produce receipted  
payrolls, showing that the labor en-  
gaged in getting out such timber has  
been duly paid. The object aimed at  
is self-disclosed; to prevent timber  
operators or contractors getting out  
timber and selling it to the mills, leav-  
ing wages unpaid. In the event of a  
purchaser of logs in future, under new  
law, neglecting to see that his own pro-  
tection to demand production of the  
payrolls, he shall himself be liable for  
any unpaid wages at the suit of the  
workers.

### Noxious Weeds Amendment Act.

In connection with the bill to amend  
the "Noxious Weeds Prevention Act,"  
which is now on the orders of the  
Local House for second reading to-  
morrow, it may be said that it will  
probably enjoy unique distinction as  
one of the shortest, if not superlatively  
so distinguished, measures of the ses-  
sion. Its sole purpose is to amend  
section 2 of the Noxious Weeds Pre-  
vention Act, passed by the House  
in 1897, and which limited the applica-  
bility of this particular legislation to  
that part of the province west of the  
Cascades. Hereafter the act will have  
full force and effect throughout the  
province generally, of which all nox-  
ious weeds residing east of the Cas-  
cade mountains will be well advised to  
take notice and govern themselves ac-  
cordingly.

### Art Needlework Raffle.

For the laudable purpose of raising  
funds to assist in the construction of  
the new Grace Lutheran Church in the  
city, Mrs. Eng has donated a beauti-  
ful piece of art needlework to be raffled  
for, and this is now on exhibition in  
the window of Sommer's store, Gov-  
ernment street. The needlework is in  
the form of a sideboard scarf, done in  
hardanger embroidery, and so elabor-  
ate is the art, that scarcely any of the  
original piece of material, upon which  
the needlework is done, is visible. The  
work was awarded the first prize in the  
provincial and Western Canada exhi-  
bition, and is being shown at the  
special attention to by the judges. It  
is one of the handsomest pieces pro-  
duced by the needle of Mrs. Eng, who  
is well known to the ladies of Victoria  
for this kind of work. The work in  
question occupied over six months in  
completing. Commenting on it at the  
recent exhibition one of the judges  
said: "Mrs. Eng shows in her work  
an exemplar of taste that can hardly  
be surpassed."

### Khaki For Cadets.

The canvas of the High School boys  
to raise a subscription to provide their  
cadet corps with khaki uniforms is  
proceeding successfully, upwards of  
\$200 having been collected by yester-  
day. This collection has been confined  
to friends of the High School boys,  
and irrespective of these a number of  
prominent business men have prom-  
ised to donate to the fund. According to  
the present outlook the boys will be  
equipped with the uniforms in time  
for the parade on Paardeberg Day. It  
is hoped to raise two companies of the  
cadets in the High School, and it is  
understood that the Militia Department  
of the Dominion Government will sup-  
ply the boys with a stand of 100 rifles  
and side arms. According to the pre-  
sent regulations prevailing in the High  
School the boys of the matriculation  
class are exempt from drill. There is  
a growing feeling that this regulation  
should be rescinded, and that the el-  
der boys in the school should help to  
swell the strength of this city cadets.

### GIDDY AH SING

Too Much Chinese Fire Water Proves  
Undoing of Festive Celestial  
Laundryman.

An overdose of sam suey, coupled  
with a mean disposition, formed a  
combination which put Ah Sing, laun-  
dryman, and resident on Edmonton  
road, strictly to the bad last week.  
The advent of the festive Celestial  
New Year, with his fire crackers and  
even more explosive liquor, found Ah  
with a ready appetite and a desire to  
go some. First—arrest, a ride in the  
patrol wagon and the padded cell. Ah,  
when he was picked up by Constable  
Blackstock last night, was running  
amuck on Edmonton road. He had  
the Chinese inhabitants of the nearby  
neighborhood scared into fits and even  
the white element was doubtful just  
how to take him. The unfortunate  
limb of the law unceremoniously  
picked up the excited Chinee, slammed  
him into a convenient ditch and then  
sat upon him. Ah Sing agreed to ride  
without any further parley and with  
his one unwound, his clothes muddy  
and wet and his insane glance he pre-  
sented a wretched spectacle.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Richard Wattonwill, from Re-  
gina, Sask., is enjoying a visit in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Satton, from  
Montreal, are visiting in town.

Mr. James Corbould, from Van-  
couver, is in town for a few days.

Mr. F. C. Jamieson, from Montreal,  
is a recent arrival in the city.

Mr. William Legalle, from Yale, B.  
C., is a visitor in the capital.

Miss Marie and Miss Lillian Blake-  
way are visiting friends in Vancouver.

Mr. Evan Hooson, of Pender island,  
who spent a few days in the city last  
week, returned yesterday morning.

Mr. Terence Lang and his two sis-  
ters, all of this city, are visiting in  
New Westminster and Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Field, from Van-  
couver, are spending the week end in  
town.

Mr. and Mrs. Gendral and Miss  
Emily Gendral, from Boston, Mass.,  
are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. James Rolit left last evening  
for Ottawa, where she will visit her  
mother, Mrs. William Danells.

Mrs. Henry Pollock, from Richmond,  
Eng., is staying with her sister, Mrs.  
John Veldome, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paulner are  
spending the week-end in the Termini-  
al City.

Miss Grace Muthart, from London,  
Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs.  
William Kennell, in town.

Miss Effie Shaw, from New West-  
minster, is a visitor in town, and is a  
guest at the Empress.

Mrs. and Miss Hermann, from San  
Francisco, are staying in town for a  
few days.

Mr. L. P. Newton, of Vancouver,  
came over to Victoria to the funeral  
of his brother, the late Rev. Canon  
Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, from Lon-  
don, Eng., are among the many vis-  
itors from the Old Country at present  
in town.

Mrs. Frank Higgins will be the hos-  
tess at a smart luncheon to be given  
at the Empress on Thursday of next  
week.

Mr. Z. Hamilton, returned home  
yesterday afternoon on the Princess  
Royal after spending a few days in  
Seattle.

Mr. S. P. Langley, son of Chief  
Langley, arrived in the city yesterday  
from Seattle, where he is attending  
the University of Washington.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, of this city re-  
turned here yesterday on the Royal  
from Seattle where he has been on  
business.

Mr. Clifford Donham, manager of  
the Victoria theatre was in passage  
on the Princess Royal from Seattle  
yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Sparrow of this city was among  
the passengers for this city yesterday  
afternoon on the Incoming Seattle  
boat.

Miss L. Staples, who lived in Victo-  
ria for several years, and has many  
friends here is staying at the Empress  
with her brother, Mr. O. Staples, of  
East Kootenay.

Mr. E. R. Stephen, local agent of the  
Great Northern Railway company, re-  
turned to the city yesterday after-  
noon after spending a few days in  
Seattle on a business trip.

An engagement is announced be-  
tween Captain A. D. Macdonald,  
youngest son of Senator W. J. Mac-  
donald, and Olive Bryden, daughter of  
Mr. J. Bryden of Victoria, B. C.

Nurse Crech on Wednesday night  
left to accompany Mrs. A. Thomson  
to her home in Manitoulin Island. Be-  
fore returning Miss Crech will spend  
some time with relatives in Eastern  
Canada.

Mr. R. C. Trimen, of the Trail  
branch of the Bank of British North  
America, is in the city for expert ocu-  
list treatment, Mr. J. N. Cran taking  
charge of the Trail branch during his  
absence.

Messrs. N. Blinn and J. D. Ander-  
son are here from Trail, for the pur-  
pose of interviewing the Government  
with a view to the construction of a  
bridge across the Columbia at Rock  
Island, this bridge being a necessary  
feature of the proposed inter-provin-  
cial trunk road system.

At St. Peter's church, Eaton square,  
London, recently the marriage took  
place quietly of Mr. Clive Newcome  
Trench, third son of the Hon. Cosby  
Trench, of Sopwell, Mr. W. S. Warwick,  
and grandson of the first Lord Ash-  
town, and Miss Kathleen MacIvor,  
daughter of the late Major Ivar Mac-  
Ivor and Mrs. MacIvor. The bride  
was given away by her uncle, Colonel  
Darby, and the Dean of Chester offi-  
ciated. There were neither brides-  
maids nor pages in attendance upon  
the bride, but Mr. Herbert Trench sup-  
ported his brother as best man. A  
reception was afterwards held at the  
Grosvenor hotel, and later in the  
afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Clive Trench  
left for a Continental honeymoon  
tour. Mr. and Mrs. Clive Trench will  
take up their residence at Salt Spring  
island, in the near future.

Among the week's visitors in Van-  
couver from the capital are: Mr. and  
Mrs. P. R. Brown, Mr. J. L. Mason,  
Mr. J. Walker, Mr. W. S. Warwick,  
Mr. Charles Boardman, Miss Mac-  
Ivor, and Mrs. E. A. Morris, Mr. M. D.  
Morrison, Mr. A. Muir, Mr. J. Hastie,  
Mr. M. C. Smith, Mr. G. B. Berry, Miss  
Cook, Mr. R. M. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs.  
C. Cooper, Mr. H. D. Warner, Mr. W.  
Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham,  
Mr. Andrew Stewart, Mr. J. W. Mc-  
Lean, Mr. R. M. Winslow, Mr. F. W.  
Foster, Miss Hall, Miss McDonald,  
Mr. Waldo Skillings, Mr. J. W. Stewart,  
Mr. E. H. Marcotte, Mr. J. Gaudin,  
Mrs. Thom, Mr. R. M. Palmer, Mr. T.  
B. Pemberton, Mr. L. D. Gregory, Mr.  
W. C. Sampson, Mr. J. D. Pemberton,  
Mr. A. R. Schultz, Mr. R. E. Gosnell,  
Miss Switzer, Mrs. R. McBride and  
children, Mr. J. L. Mesher, Mrs. R. S.  
Day.

Mr. Waldo Skillings is visiting the  
Mainland.

Messrs. Leonard Frank and Thomas  
Paterson have returned to Alberni.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Riddell and Miss  
Riddell have returned to Alberni.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Nanaimo, is  
a week-end visitor.

Messrs. F. H. Willmot and R. Gilles-  
pie have returned to Vernon.

Miss Maud Cawley is visiting in  
Vernon.

Mr. H. F. Bullen left last night via  
the C. P. R. on a trip to Ottawa.

Miss Spencer is visiting with Mrs.  
T. A. Spencer, at Vancouver.

Hon. W. J. Bowser and Mr. L. W.  
Shafford, M. P., return from Seat-  
tle today.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, public works en-  
gineer, went over to Vancouver last  
night on the Princess Royal.

Mr. J. H. Collis leaves tonight on  
the Princess Charlotte on a short busi-  
ness trip to Seattle.

Mr. Charles E. Pooley and Mrs.  
Pooley left yesterday via the Northern  
Pacific on a trip to Mexico.

Mr. H. G. Hall left last night for  
Los Angeles, called thither by the ill-  
ness of his daughter.

Mr. W. H. Cartwright left yester-  
day via the Northern Pacific for New  
York.

Mr. W. C. Bond, of the firm of  
Bond & Clark, left last night for  
Mexico.

Mrs. T. G. Gilroy and daughter, of  
Winnipeg, who have been visiting in  
the city, left last night on their re-  
turn to the east.

Mrs. Clarke-Menzies has returned to  
Vancouver after a pleasant visit here  
dating from the occasion of the Union  
club ball.

Miss Nellie Parson, who has been  
spending a few days with her parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Parson, has re-  
turned to All Hallows', Yale.

The many friends of Mr. Lawrence  
Macrae, private secretary to Premier  
McBride, will learn with much satis-  
faction that he is making rapid pro-  
gress toward complete recovery, and  
hopes to be out during the ensuing  
few days. He has now been confined  
to his home five weeks.

Among the Vancouverites visiting  
the Capital during the past few days  
have been: Hon. George Broderick,  
Mr. W. Innis Paterson, Mr. A. W. Jar-  
vis, Mr. Frank Gordon, Mr. and Mrs.  
Billings, Mr. William Cousins, Mr. G.  
D. Johnston, Mr. W. B. H. Parker, Mr.  
William F. Child, Mrs. J. W. Watt's,  
Mr. Thomas Kiddle, Mr. R. J. Deach-  
man, Mr. T. E. Wilson, Mr. B. H. Dick-  
ens, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Munro, Mr.  
George B. Perry, Mr. W. P. Garvin, Mr.  
F. W. Ketsall, Mr. H. Fraser, the  
Misses Jukes, Mr. W. D. Fraser, Mr. S.  
Hewitt, Mr. G. P. Farr, Mr. H. C. Mac-  
aulay, Mrs. E. Brethour, Mr. A. Lloyd,  
Mrs. E. Mallett, Mr. J. K. Ormes,  
Mr. C. E. Jamieson, Mr. R. Morrison,  
Miss Morrison, Mr. D. R. Ladd, Mr. G.  
Evan Thompson, Mr. C. G. Burnett,  
Mr. A. G. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. S. J.  
Castleman, Mr. C. A. Hammerton, Mr.  
E. Horsfall, Mr. J. M. Baxter, Mr. C.  
W. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richards,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Williams.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, a very en-  
joyable evening was spent at 729  
Yates street, when Miss Bernice  
Wood celebrated her fourteenth birth-  
day. Several of her young friends  
were invited and plenty of music and  
games were the feature of the even-  
ing. The following were invited:  
Gertrude Partridge, Ada Etherington,  
Pearl Matthews, Mama McMillan, Ella  
Dalziel, Hazel Eagel, Lillian Matthews,  
Marjorie Eagel, Harold Stevens, Don  
McIntyre, Allen Dames, Roy Willie,  
Troy Hodson, Willie Baker and Frank  
Stevens.

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Wilson and Miss  
Wilson, from Vancouver, have been  
guests at the Empress hotel in Vic-  
toria for a few days this week. Other  
visitors to the capital have been: Mr.  
Justice Morrison, Mr. W. A. Macdon-  
ald, Mr. W. Farrell, Mr. Osborne Plan-  
kett, Mrs. A. L. Ellison, Mr. Wilson  
Harold, Mr. T. Dauphinee, Mr. and  
Mrs. H. C. Woods, Mr. Charles Sang-  
ster, Ald. H. H. Stevens, Mr. H. J. O.  
nelli, Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs.  
W. H. Whaler, Dr. W. T. Barrett, Mr.  
Angus McDonnell, Mr. R. L. Reid, Mr.  
J. E. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gar-  
rett, Mr. W. D. Breeze, Mr. G. H.  
Knowlton, Mr. P. L. Buckley, Mr. A.  
L. Macdonnell, Mr. J. R. Greenfield,  
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hallman, Mr. R. W.  
Harris, Mr. W. A. Pound, Mr. Howard  
J. Duncan, Mr. C. S. Jeffery, Mr. E.  
P. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.  
Brown, Mr. F. Bowser, Mr. A. W.  
Crause, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. I. H. Mc-  
Dougall, Mrs. Stuart George, Mr. F. E.  
Harrison, Mr. C. W. Drew, Mr. F. C.  
Tingsley, Mr. George A. Davidson, Mr.  
and Mrs. Henry Webster, Captain Bel-  
lamy, Mr. A. L. Little, Mr. J. E.  
Riodes, Mr. A. R. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs.  
W. King, Mr. R. G. Edwards Leckie,  
Mr. B. W. Gale, Mr. William Fisher,  
Mr. J. E. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Wil-  
liam Andrew, Mr. R. Marpole, Mr. R.  
W. Breen, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. E. E.  
Campbell, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson,  
Mr. W. E. Morris, Mr. R. H. Burnett,  
Mr. D. Applegate, Mr. S. V. Cresswell,  
Mrs. Cain, Mr. D. A. Stewart, Mr. O. E.  
Harman, Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mr. D. H.  
Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. G.  
Joseph Brown, Mr. Pierre Duryil,  
Mr. Donald Macdonald, Mr. N. F.  
Weber, Mr. Robert Irving, Captain  
Soule, Mr. J. T. McGachie.

Foresters' Concert

All those who attend the concert  
and dance tomorrow evening, Feb. 14,  
to be given by Court Maids of Honour  
in Foresters' hall, Broad street,  
are assured of having a good time.  
The committee hope that all will be  
prompt in attendance, as the concert  
begins at 8 o'clock sharp.

Will Cost Money.

To publish in pamphlet form all the  
information relative to the water  
question, a step urged by the water  
committee, will cost the city about \$500  
and the result will be a volume of con-  
siderable proportions. The contract  
for the work will be let in a few days.

Illustrate Boy Scout Work

A dissolving view entertainment,  
under the auspices of the Conqueror  
Columbia Temple L.O.G.F., will be held  
at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,  
Esquimalt, tomorrow evening, at 7  
o'clock. A series of pictures illustrat-  
ing the work of the Boy Scouts will be  
shown, also other pictures of interest  
to children generally about 100 in all.  
The Rev. W. Baugh Allen has kindly

consented to give the connective read-  
ings of the Boy Scout series. Members  
of the Temple will be admitted free;  
all others on payment of 10c.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lieut. E. H.  
Shackleton, the south pole explorer,  
will sail for the United States on  
March 19 and give a lecture tour and  
will afterwards make an extensive  
hunting trip in northern Alaska.

"Verse from a Western  
Isle"

By Frederic Phillips

The "Times," London, Eng., says  
"A Colonial poet who sings simply and  
well."

50 Cents at all Bookstores,  
Subscribe for THE COLONIST



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Will sharpen anything from a razor to an  
axe.

No. 108, favorite stone for Carpenters, fine  
and coarse grit ..... \$1.25  
No. 109, same, smaller size ..... \$1.00  
Razor Hones, \$1.00, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.50  
Axe Stones ..... 45c  
Pocket Stones, fine leather case ..... 75c

### Drake Hardware Co.

508 Yates Street. Corner Government St.

We have 151 cases of Oranges bought  
low and they will be sold by

## COPAS & YOUNG

at their well known reasonable price. We  
lead watch the other fellow try to follow

## NICE MEDIUM-SIZED ORANGES, per dozen

10c

Or case containing 200, 250  
or 288 Oranges for the  
low price of per case

\$1.75

Think what you used to pay and patronize the  
store that brought the price of everything down.

## Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS.

The Only Independent Store

Corner Fort and Broad Streets.

Phones 94 and 95. Phones 94 and 95

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HEATING HEATING HEATING

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OF THE HIGHEST GRADE  
IS USED TO FILL

## V. I. CIGARS

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We Require a Larger Factory



# Special Notice!

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We do not hesitate to say that we are offering you the greatest values ever made by an electrical house in Victoria.

Many magnificent designs are in this lot. In dull and bright finishes, frosted, clear and colored glass shades.

Don't go on Government Street without coming into

## The Hinton Electric Co., LIMITED

Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

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Tel. No. 1701

1423 Douglas St.

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ROLLED ROAST BEEF.....12 1-2  
SHOULDERS OF MUTTON.....15c  
PO' RAST OF BEEF.....10c  
SIBLOID STEAK, 2 lbs. for.....35c  
ISLAND CHICKENS, 25c and.....30c  
SUGAR CURED HAMS.....20c

Our home-made products are the best that can be produced. Such as lard, all kinds of smoked meats, head cheese, Bologna, Frankfurts, Cambridge Sausage, liver sausage and blood pudding.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Let us have your next order.

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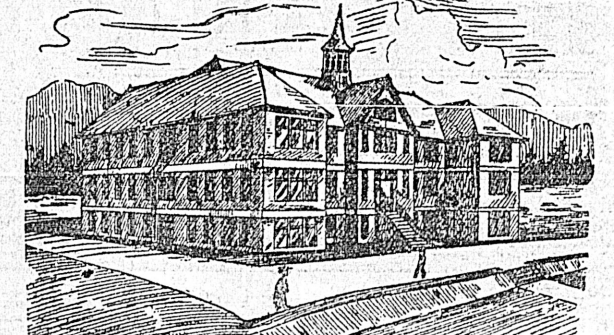
THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

IRISH WHISKY, Mitchell's Imperial quarts, each. \$1.25  
IRISH WHISKY, Mitchell's Imperial pints, each. 75c  
GOLD LION COCKTAILS, per bottle \$1.25  
BONNIE LASSIE SCOTCH, Imperial quarts \$1.25  
SPLITS GUINNESS' STOUT AND BASS ALE in stock.  
Per dozen \$1.50

Windsor Grocery Co., GOVERNMENT ST.  
Opposite Postoffice.

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FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C. FOR BOYS



Next Term Begins January 11th  
in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS: R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.), assisted by a resident staff of University Men.

Prospectus Apply The Bursar.

## JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School.

Science Matriculation a specialty. Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.

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## St. George's School for Girls

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

1157 Bookland Avenue.

Staff—Principal, Mrs. Suttie; classics, Miss West, Dublin University; modern languages, Miss Bell; drawing, Miss Gulland; junior music, Miss Tilly; dancing, Miss Heyland; class singing, Mr. Pollard; kindergarten, Miss Benwill.

At Home Friday.

## Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 10 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, February 1st.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street.

# In Woman's Realm

## Here and There

That the work of the Young Women's Christian Association has outgrown its present quarters is evident to all. This institution began in a very modest way. It has been well managed and its expenditure has been kept well within its receipts. The work has, however, grown steadily and now there are as many young women living at the home as can be accommodated. There is every one knows, much work of a social kind, even among girl residents in the city, that might be undertaken if the staff had more time at their disposal and a larger room to serve as a meeting place for these girls and their friends. It would be a thousand pities after so good a beginning has been made, that this enterprise should be hampered for want of room to carry it on. Nothing is more certain than that, within the next year, large numbers of girls will come to Victoria. The Vancouver Island Development Society is endeavoring to induce young women to come from Great Britain to go to work in the homes of the city. The stores and factories are being enlarged and will employ a large number of hands. There ought to be those whose duty it will be to welcome girls who come here and to find them homes where they will be safe and comfortable. While women's wages are as high or higher here than in other cities of Canada, they are too low to enable girls who are temporarily out of employment, or who have not acquired skill and experience at their trade or business to live at a desirable boarding house.

Teachers and some stenographers and the heads of departments in the stores, or those who have charge of workrooms are exceptions to this rule. The girls at work in the homes have, while they are engaged, no need to complain on the score of comfort, but many of them are sadly in need of recreation, of congenial companionship, and often of advice. More than all, they want a place where they can be sure of kind treatment when they are tired out or be forced to be idle. All these needs are met at the Y.W.C.A., as at present conducted.

Every woman knows that while it is not difficult for a man to secure rooms that are suitable, it is different in the case of women. The boarding house keepers do not want the trouble and responsibility of looking after young girls. This may be wrong on their part, but, as a rule, their life is sufficiently hard without adding to its burdens the care of other people's daughters. An institution that exists for this very purpose should receive the support of all good women and of all kind-hearted men. If the directors of the Y.W.C.A. decide to purchase a lot and erect a new home, much money will be needed. There are in this city rich women who could in a moment very materially in this undertaking. Business women will be ready to assist in a work for which they, more than any others, see the need, and parents of growing families will give what they can, knowing that any day their own girls may be in a strange city where the advice and aid of a kind, good woman will make all the difference between misery and happiness. The business community have during the past year many demands upon their generosity. With the growth and prosperity of the city, their means of giving will increase, and they will not be slow to recognize that Victoria should not be without this very purpose. An institution that has been found so much use in older and larger cities.

Are the young people of the rising generation, as a rule, more anxious to be paid their wages than to do the work faithfully for which the money is given? That this is the case is the opinion of one who has charge of a large number of girls and who has a sincere interest in their welfare. This attitude of the worker is bad for the employer but it is far worse for

## McGill University

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC

Local examinations in Theoretical Music for all grades will be held on April 13th, 1910.

Local Practical Examinations conducted by Dr. H. C. Perrin and an Associate Examiner (for the centres of Vancouver to Winnipeg), held from May 2nd to 21st, 1910, starting in Vancouver.

Application forms, filled in and accompanied by fees, must reach the central office in Montreal on or before April 1st, 1910. Forms are obtainable from the local representative, Mr. S. J. Willis, McGill College, Victoria, or from C. M. MacFarlane, General Secretary, 323 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

Information about the yearly examinations for diploma of Licentiate and degree of Mus. Bac. can be obtained from the General Secretary.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Corner of Oak Bay and Richmond Avenue, Phone 1-1225

All subjects taught. Needlework, cutting-out, knitting, vocal music and physical culture are special features of this school. Piano-forte tuition. Modern languages. Good grounds for tennis, games, etc. Fees moderate. Matriculation examination. School opens Monday, February 1st.

Principal: Mrs. Stehman, Cert. Eng.

## Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

herself. Excellence is never attained without painstaking effort. If Victoria girls are satisfied to do their work only fairly well they must expect the best places will be taken by women from other provinces or other countries where patience, perseverance, docility and the desire to excel are not considered old-fashioned virtues. Does the teaching of children in large classes tend to make them satisfied with average attainments or have the young people learned to look upon their employers in the light of taskmasters to whom only eye service is due? Even the looking of a teacher is fatal not only to its excellence but to the highest development of the worker. Some of the Ontario papers are commenting on the large number of teachers who, in the cities, take advantage of the "sick leave." In this matter the educational department of the eastern provinces is generous. Each teacher is allowed twenty days' pay if ill. In Victoria ten days is the limit for which a teacher can claim a salary during illness. The board of school trustees has, however, been very liberal in this matter and several of the teachers during long and serious illness have been given leave of absence while their salary went on. It is the opinion of the city superintendent that the privilege has been seldom abused. The experiences of most principals goes to show that it is far more frequent that the teacher comes to school when his or her state of health would have made absence advisable than that any remain away on a slight pretext. There are very few teachers who care to leave their class to be taught by a substitute if they can possibly avoid it. In this they are not always wise. It is often far better that teachers and pupils should both rest than that work should be attempted when the teacher is too ill to control her nerves, which are so important a factor in good work in the schoolroom. It is not often that the generous employer loses by treating those who work for him well. In this case the children gain quite as much as the teacher who stays away to recover the strength and vigor so necessary for the proper control of a class.

Every one who has had much to do with children knows that very often fits of naughtiness are the result of illness. Unusual waywardness or extreme irritability is followed by serious sickness. But, common as this phenomenon is in the home, the probability of its occurrence in the school is much less. The same thing occurs on a larger scale in the case of the class of offenders known as delinquent children. The world is likely to be wiser in future.

Investigation in New York have come to the conclusion that instead of punishing some children for offences committed against the law, the wiser plan would be to send them to a hospital where they could be treated for the diseases which were the cause of their bad behaviour. It is hoped in this way to cure the patients at once of physical and most of the mental or moral states of which they are the cause. As important as the result to the individual would be, the prevention of the transmission of diseases to a future generation would be greater.

It is Dr. Schnapp, of Cornell Medical School, who has conducted the researches which have led to the adoption of this plan of helping a class which have hitherto been looked upon as undeserving of sympathy. Surgery will be resorted to when necessary, but it is believed that in a majority of cases this will not be needed. Dr. Schnapp says:

"Medicine rather than surgery, and thoughtful surroundings while the patient is under treatment will be depended upon to effect cures. The consent of all concerned being secured, a patient suffering from growth in the neck of the throat, or enlarged glands in the throat, or minor ailments that often are the results of inherited taints, will be recommended for surgical treatment."

It is by the beneficence of a rich woman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., that this important experiment will be tried. She will furnish, not only a suitable building, but a farm where believed that it will be far cheaper to treat these children in this way than to allow them to become in after years inmates of reformatories, prisons or workhouses. The Children's Society and the Children's Court will furnish the information which will determine the number of patients for whom Mrs. Vanderbilt's new hospital must provide.

While the plea of insanity in adult cases is one which is full of danger to the public safety, it is otherwise when dealing with children. If by curing them they can be prevented from swelling the numbers of the criminal class and of adding to the degenerates who poison the life of a nation no expenditure of money or of time and thought can be too great.

Dr. Samuel McComb writing in the current number of "Everybody's" does not advocate rest as a cure for nervousness. He says:

"When a man breaks down nervously, the first thought that occurs to him and to his friends is that he has been overworking and that what he needs is a rest. This is a fallacy. In the great majority of cases it is a fallacy. No doubt in certain acute exhaustive conditions of the nervous system, where there is real, or physical fatigue, as distinct from psychological fatigue, a rest is an imperative necessity. As a nervous breakdown, however, is rarely brought about by overwork, but by work plus worry and insomnia, or even by certain emotions,

what is needed is not a cessation of work but a new method of working. The nervous breakdown does not come from overwork, but from working in the wrong way, from wasting power by worry and internal friction.

To find out what is wrong in the way a person works and to show him a better way, is one of the newer methods of dealing with nervous sufferers. To give up work—the first instinct of the man from whom nature exacts her penalty for some violation of her laws—is, as a rule, a mistake. For work, which is a necessity for the normal man, is just as necessary for the abnormal. Carlyle expressed a truth which modern physicians corroborate when he said that "even in the meanest sorts of labor the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair, itself—all these, like hell-dogs, are leaguering the soul of the poor day-worker as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are still, all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves."

### When Guineas Are Used

"Funny thing," said the writer, who had just received a cheque for two pounds, two shillings from London. "How the editor over in England paid me in guineas, not in English pounds. In fact, it would be an insult if the editor had simply paid me two pounds. They've got two kinds of money over there. One kind is straight business money. An even two pounds sterling would have meant in effect that I had performed a routine job of some kind, such as compiling a table of statistics for the editor, or that I was being paid for mechanical labor."

"But the editor adds an extra shilling to every pound he pays me. This means that I am not supposed to have performed any labor at all, but to have created a work of art and submitted this work of art—otherwise literature—for art's sake."

"My cheque is written 'Two guineas,' and the envelope in which it is sent me is addressed 'John Smith, Esq.' This in effect is a second recognition that I have submitted a piece of literary art. Yet the figures on the cheque are '£2 2s.' To prevent errors in bookkeeping."

"If I'd been on the staff of the periodical my salary would be paid me in pounds sterling, for then I'd be supposed to be working for pay, and according to English ideas no longer a gentleman."

"The two kinds of money, guineas and pounds; show up in many curious ways. All professional men are paid in guineas. If you are running a big private school you make your charge for tuition in guineas, because you're supposed to be engaging merely in an altruistic philanthropic project of building brains and brains for Britain. But you pay the teachers in your school in pounds sterling, for they're supposed to be working for pay, not for love."

"If you're a doctor, you make your charge for professional service out in guineas. But if you're a barrister, a horse race prizes are given in guineas for all gentlemen's races."

"The most curious mixture of all is the clergyman's pay. This is a queer mixture of commercial and professional ideas. The charge of a parish is, however, a living. He is paid in pounds sterling, but if a wedding or a christening takes place in the parish the clergyman receives a personal fee, which is paid in guineas instead of pounds."

"Artists are paid in guineas. The late James McNeill Whistler, who had a delightful habit of turning a keen wit on friends and making enemies thereby, was once paid for a work of art in pounds sterling, a delicate implication that Whistler was a dauber and a two."

"Two trades are paid in guineas for goods purchased, but other trades are paid in pounds sterling. These trades are the interior decorators and the jeweller. The jeweller's goods are supposed to be works of art, and such commercial articles as watch chains and watches are priced in guineas. Certain jewelers and exclusive London tailors, to whom you have to be introduced, by the way, charge you in guineas for the coats and trousers they consent to make for you."

"Directors of companies were formerly paid in guineas for their attendance. They are now paid in pounds sterling; but when a pound sterling is in minted gold, it isn't a pound sterling any more, but a sovereign."

"The idea is that directors of companies are always fed in gold, and as sovereigns only are now coined, they are paid in sovereigns. The only exception is the directorate of the Bank of England. The members of the board are paid in golden guineas, part of a small store kept in the bank and dated in the early years of the last century."

"A gentleman wagers with his friend in guineas. He buys a hunter or a pony from a friend in guineas, but in pounds from a horse dealer. But if he is buying a work horse from a friend and equal he pays in pounds sterling."

"If a gentleman wagers with a bookmaker at a racetrack he posts his bet in pounds. If he tries to bet on the bank at Monte Carlo he puts up his wagers on the roulette wheel in gold twenty franc pieces, and speaks of his winnings or losses in pounds sterling, while he mentions his winnings or losses at bridge, paid in gold, in guineas."

"There are hundreds of delicate distinctions in British etiquette in the matter of money. One of the most curious is that of a certain London club where the members receive their change in gold, silver and penny postage stamps, neither paper money nor copper being given, and gentlemen are not supposed to know any money except coined gold and silver."—New York Sun.

## MAUD POWELL

The Most Noted Violinist

of her sex, playing at the Victoria Theatre Tuesday night

### STEINWAY PIANO

exclusively at all her concerts.

When an artist of such standing and fame as Maud Powell chooses the Steinway Piano in preference to all other makes it can mean only one thing, namely, that the

### STEINWAY PIANO IS BEST

Don't fail to note the tone quality of this piano if you go to hear her.

## M. W. WAITT & CO., Ltd.

The House of Highest Quality.

Herbert Kent, Mgr.

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## The Weight of a Piece of Meat

Isn't always an indication of its usefulness. It is with ours, however, for every ounce can be eaten with enjoyment. When you buy meat here you get all meat, not a lot of bone, gristle or fat. Try a roast for Sunday. You'll see every bit of it eaten, not an ounce of it go to waste. That's real economy. See our window for prices.

Prime Rib Steer Beef... 12½c  
Shoulder Roasts Beef... 8 and  
Nice Mild Corn Beef... 68c

IDEAL PROVISION STORE 620 YATES ST. PHONE 514

## Extra Large "Sunkist" Oranges, 30c a Dozen

The reason for this low price is because a greater proportion of the carload were large—They have to be sold.

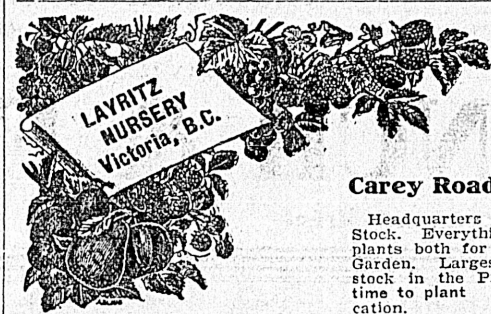
### SPECIAL

Real Melton Mowbray Pork Pies. Each 40c and ..... 60c

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Carey Road - - Victoria

Headquarters for Choice Nursery Stock. Everything in hardy trees or plants both for Fruit or Ornamental Garden. Largest and best assorted stock in the Province. Now is the time to plant. Catalogue on application.

## You Should Come Today for These Bargains

NAVEL ORANGES, extra large. Dozen.... 30c  
ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES, 2 bottles for 25c  
FINE LARGE PRUNES, 4 pounds for..... 25c  
LETTUCE, CELERY, RHUBARB, CAULI-  
FLOWER FRESH TODAY.

## The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

561 Johnson St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

## ELDER HENRY CUNNINGHAM

Recommends

## Vinol

For Weak, Run-Down People.

"I was run down and weak from indigestion and general debility, also suffered from vertigo. I saw a cod liver preparation called Vinol advertised and decided to give it a trial, and the results were most gratifying. After taking two bottles I regained my strength, and am now feeling unusually well."—HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Elder Baptist Church, Kinston, N.C.

Vinol contains the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron. Vinol contains no oil, and is by far the Best Strengthening Tonic obtainable. We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST

tholic Church, and, despite her defence that the incriminating package had been made before she had received the warning, she was condemned to seven days' imprisonment and one day's fasting. An appeal was made against this sentence to the Polish section of the Vienna Supreme Court of

Cassation, on the ground that the religious figures printed on the outer sheet of the Jesuit organ were not consecrated, and that the woman herself had not used the paper with sacrilegious intent. The court nevertheless confirmed the Cracow sentence in all particulars.—New York Evening Post.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is  
Laxative Bromo Quinine  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days  
on box. 25c



# This Week Will Be a Hummer

For this coming week we have a medley of good things to choose from for those who wish to secure men's wearables at sacrifice prices. We are making these remarkable offerings because our store must be vacated in a few days, and we have no home in sight at present. Therefore, we must dispose of our entire stock—even at a great loss to ourselves. However, **OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN.** Everything in the store the very best quality—

## We Are Offering

**Odd Trousers**  
In English Tweeds and Worsteds.

Regular \$7.00 for ..... **\$4.75**    Regular \$5.00 for ..... **\$2.95**  
Regular \$6.00 for ..... **\$3.75**    Regular \$4.00 for ..... **\$2.35**  
Regular \$3.00 for ..... **\$1.75**

### Men's Suits

OUR BEST MEN'S SUITS, in sizes 38 and 42. Regular \$20 for ..... **\$12.50**  
Regular \$25.00 for ..... **\$15.00**  
Regular \$30.00 for ..... **\$20.00**

### Men's Hats

FEDORA HATS, in greys, browns and blacks. Regular \$3 and \$4 for **\$1.50**

### Men's Sweater Vests

SWEATER VESTS, hand-knitted, from the best English firms. Regular \$3.75 to \$4.00 for ..... **\$1.95**  
From 35 to 50 per cent. off all Wool Sweaters.

### Men's Hose

BLACK CASHMERE HOSE. Regular 50c pair for ..... **.25c**

OUR LARGE STOCK, SPLENDID QUALITIES AND LOW PRICES ARE  
A GOOD COMBINATION.  
EVERYTHING IN THE STORE REDUCED BELOW COST.

# FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

## WILKERSON CUP HOCKEY SERIES

High School Girls Play to a Draw With Victoria Ladies, the Score Being 2 Goals All Closely Contested Game.

The first of a series of three matches for the Wilkerson Cup, between the Victoria Ladies Hockey Club and the High School girls, played at Oak Bay yesterday, resulted in a draw of two goals all. The game was closely contested throughout, the result being a fair index of the play. The Victoria club was not at full strength, four of its best players being absent. For High School Miss Agnes Fullerton scored both goals, while on the Victoria side, Miss Ollie Grant and Miss Stuart were responsible for one each. The game was efficiently refereed by H. G. Dalby.

### V. W. A. A. COMMITTEES MEET ON TUESDAY

The campaign in Victoria West for a building fund proceeds merrily along. There isn't so much talk now as action, and it's telling in the results. The majority of the committees are energetic, but there are some apt to be slack. Those supervising the movements have asked the latter to brace up, and have congratulated the former on their work and the success it is achieving. The fund is swelling every day, and it is confidently hoped that it won't be long before it is possible to let the contract for the enlargement of the club quarters. On Tuesday evening there will be a meeting of all those engaged at the Victoria West Hall, when reports will be received from different resources and plans made for the continuance of the canvas.

### OTTAWA TOOK RENFREW'S SCALP

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Ottawa's hockey team today succeeded in trimming Renfrew's "All Star" aggregation, in a fast game, to the tune of 8 goals to 5. Phillips brothers, well known on the Pacific coast, played well for the visitors. Shamrocks vs. Halesbury, at Halesbury; Final score: Shamrocks, 6; Halesbury, 12. The Wanderers defeated the Canadians here tonight at the Jubilee rink by a score of 9 to 4. The score, at half time was: Wanderers, 6; Canadians, 3. The first 15 minutes play was the fastest kind of hockey, and the Canadians scored the two first goals in less than five minutes.

New Tennis Association  
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A new Lawn Tennis association of National scope, to be known as the American Association of clay court players, has been



A MATTER OF TASTE!  
DRINKING BUT THORPE'S GINGER ALE SHOWS GOOD TASTE

### Game Postponed.

NANAIMO, Feb. 12.—The Nanaimo-Ladysmith senior league football match, which was scheduled to be played here today, was postponed to next Saturday. A blinding snow storm was raging all day. Both teams met on the field and, after consultation, the referee decided to call the match off on the understanding outlined.

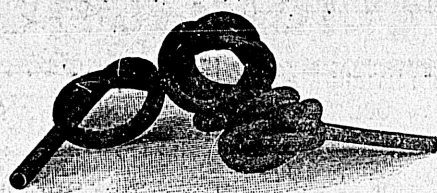
formed to take over that branch of the sport. The announcement was issued by Dr. P. R. Hawk, of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., who is president of the new association. Dr. Hawk said today "The organization is an association of individuals, not an association of clubs, and therefore is of an entirely different character from the United States Lawn Tennis Association." It was stated in no manner would the American Association be antagonistic to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

### BRITISH SOCCER FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The results of today's Soccer fixtures are as subjoined:  
Scottish League—Hibernians, 0; Clyde, 1. Dundee, 2; Morton, 1. Pt. Glasgow, 0; Falkirk, 1. Motherwell, 1; Patrick T., 2. Hamilton A., 1; Kilmarnock, 7.  
First Division—Astonvilla, 3; Sunderland, 2. Liverpool, 0; Everton, 1. Middlesbrough, 6; Bury, 5. Newcastle, 3; Manchester U., 4. Notts County, 3; Bradford C., 2. Preston N. E., 1; Sheffield, 0. Sheffield W., 1.

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Boys' Telescope, black and colors ..... \$1.50  
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Golf and Motor Tweed Caps ..... 50c  
Leather Motor Caps ..... \$1.25

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Nottingham F., 4. Tottenham H., 3; Bristol City, 2.  
Second Division—Bradford, 2; Barnsley, 0. Burnley, 2; W. Bromwich A., 3. Fulham, 1; Oldham A., 1. Leicester F., 3; Blackpool, 2. Gainsboro 2, 1; Stockport C., 0. Grimsby T., 1; Derby County, 1. Leeds City, 2; Birmingham, 1. Manchester C., 3; Hull C., 0. Hampton W., 3; Glossop, 1. Lincoln City, 4; Clapton Orient, 0.  
Southern League—Norwich C., 5; Brentford, 1. Brighton H., 1; Southend W., 1. Bristol R., 0; Coventry City, 1. Queenspark R., 4; Croydon C., 4. Crystal Palace, 1; Leyton, 2. Exeter C., 3; North Brompton, 2. Luton, 3; Southampton, 4. Northampton, 2; Millwall, 1. Swindon T., 4; Plymouth A., 1. Portsmouth, 3; Watford, 0. Westham U., 1; Reading, 1.

## Remarkable Record Achieved by Beacon Hill Soccer Team This Season



As shown in the above picture the club's personnel is as follows: First row, from right to left—Ald. A. G. Sargison, honorary president; J. Barber, J. Robertson, C. Thomas, T. F. O'Rourke, Frank Cullin, president. Second row from right to left—T. Wales, T. O'Rourke, E. Dilger, G. Craig (Capt.), J. Connell, H. Sargison, C. James. Third row—A. Curtis, mascot.

The following players represented the Beacon Hill club, winners of second place—assuming the North Ward team wins their remaining match, which there is every likelihood of their doing—due to this year's team, while the season for local second division honors just concluded throughout the season:  
Goal, J. Robertson; full-backs, P. Wales and J. Greig (captain); half-backs, J. Barber, E. Dilger and C. T. James; forwards, C. H. Thomas, P. A. O'Rourke, J. C. Connell, A. Brown and P. Sargison; and this lineup was only changed when occasion required, on account of absence of one of the regulars. T. F. O'Rourke also played.

Of the above, Thomas, O'Rourke, James and Wales, of last year's Beacon Hill junior champions, formed the nucleus of this year's team, while Barber, Dilger and Greig, from among the merry throng of "teamless" soccer enthusiasts who could be seen chasing the elusive pigskin for exercise, at

the Beacon Hill grounds, on any Saturday afternoon during the season of 1909, together with Robertson and Brown, of this year's J. B. A. A. and High school Juniors respectively, and Connell and Sargison, veterans of many a hardfought struggle, completed the aggregation which gave the North Ward club such a close run for the championship.  
Considering the fact that the Hills made their debut in second division football only during the past season and that they have no clubrooms or training quarters to which they could go, the showing they made is remarkable, and one of which any club might be proud; and it is to be regretted, after winning ten successive games—a new record for the city league, which will probably stand for some time—the team should, in their last match of the season, be so unfortunate as to experience the unaccountable reversal of form which allowed the

Wards to defeat them in the way they did, at a time when the much coveted championship silverware was all but within their grasp.  
The loss of this game was a big disappointment to the Hills, as it not only put them out of the running for first place, after leading for the last half of the schedule, in the struggle for the pennant, but being the only team in the league which had beaten the champion North Wards, they were in strong hopes of repeating the performance.  
It is noteworthy that the only other team to score a win against the Beacon Hills was the tall-end Y. M. C. A.'s, who won the "cellar championship" with only one win to their credit.  
The record of the Beacon Hill team is given hereunder, and shows that outside of the one disastrous defeat at the hands of the Wards, the team made a very creditable showing. In the twelve games played up to then,

they had scored 34 goals to their opponents 7, which proves they had attained their standing through steady and consistent playing throughout the season.  
Their record:  
Vs. For Agnst. Goals  
Fifth Regiment, Oct. 16..... 3 0  
Y. M. C. A., Oct. 23..... 1 2  
Baraca, Oct. 30..... 3 1  
Esquimalt, Nov. 6..... 4 0  
Empress A. C., Nov. 13..... 5 1  
Victoria West, Nov. 20..... 3 1  
North Ward, Nov. 27..... 1 0  
Fifth Regiment, Dec. 4..... 4 1  
Barnes, Dec. 18..... 4 0  
Esquimalt, Dec. 25..... 2 1  
Victoria West, Jan. 8..... 1 0  
Empress A. C., Jan. 15..... 3 0  
North Ward, Jan. 22..... 0 2  
Y. M. C. A. (default), Feb. 15..... — —

## MATCHES GO ON DESPITE RAIN

Victoria West Gain Victory Over Fifth Regiment and Wards Prove Superior to Lad of Empress Club

Victoria West 3, Fifth Regiment 2. North Ward 5, Empress 0.  
It wasn't very pleasant yesterday afternoon but the ugly humor of old J. Pluvius didn't interfere much with the second division soccer men. There were some who suggested, looking into the leading skies, that it might be well to postpone the game. The proposal was received with scorn and the unfortunate parties responsible treated with contempt by the enthusiastic footballers. What, stopped by a little water! Were they to be put down as of the texture of hot house or fair weather athletes. Nix! The exclamation was chorused as the four teams romped on the Oak Bay grounds and lined up for the battles.

On the one area played Victoria West and the Fifth Regiment and on the other the North Ward and Empress eleven joined issues. Of the two the best exhibition was the latter. "Looks to me as if either the Wards or the Empress could treat it all over the Wards or the Militia lads on their form today," was the terse and frank comment of one of those veterans who is to be found at the scene of the week-end recreations without fail. And his remark was not without foundation. The one was a first class match and the other very ordinary. But the lads have a first-class excuse—one that it would be unfair not to give them the advantage of, the grounds were sloppy and the ball so slippery and soggy that it was unmanageable.

One in First Half.  
The Militia soccerites haven't been showing up as well of late and, therefore, it was rather surprising to find them holding Victoria West, the place from which comes only the best in the football line, down so close that it was almost doubtful which way the result would turn. The end of the first half found the Wards one goal to the good, their opponents having gone without tallying. And this, let it be understood, is about a correct indication of the play. The Wards were just about that much better on the thirty-five minutes skirmish. It may be judged from preceding comments that this isn't saying much.  
An improvement on the part of the Fifth Regiment was the feature of the concluding period. The soldiers came to the front. They scored even goals with the Wards, both making two goals which left the Wards one in the lead—just enough, and no more, to give them the game.

Although the North Wards outclassed the Empress, as is shown by the fact that they made five goals to their opponents nil, the match was far faster and more classy than that which was taking place on the adjacent field. In the first period the Wards, who played splendidly with practically the same line-up as that which wrought the downfall of the Beacon Hills in the local second division series, were able to penetrate the Empress defense twice before the intermission. They went one better in the concluding set-but for every point they had to work hard. The Empress representatives defended their goal strongly, and, on occasions, the forwards were able to place the Wards' goal in danger—in fact it may be said that it was hard luck that they didn't spoil the white-wash.

League Standing.  
As these are the first matches of the southern end of the Island League it is a simple matter to bring out the teams' standing. It follows:  
P. V. W. L. D. Pt.  
Victoria West ..... 1 0 0 2  
North Ward ..... 1 0 0 2  
Fifth Regiment ..... 1 0 0 0  
Empress ..... 1 0 1 0

## WILL NANAIMO WALKER ANSWER?

Albert Stone, of Crew of H. M. S. Algerine, Anxious to Meet Coal City Expert Early This Week

Albert Stone, a sturdy member of the crew of the H.M.S. Algerine, who will be remembered by Victoria's sporting fraternity as the man who accepted the challenge of Woodward, the walker, last summer and successfully plucked the latter's sculp in a six mile race held at Esquimalt. On that occasion Stone walked the over-confident Woodward off his feet. He is going away to England on Thursday and, before leaving, is anxious to meet Tunstall, of Nanaimo, the man who won the two mile event there on Labor Day, and who is known to be an excellent votary of the sport. Stone is willing to accept any reasonable conditions. All he wants is to be placed against the Coal City expert before the date of his sailing.

## STUDENTS HAND ESQUIMALT LEMON

High School Won the Junior Soccer Match at the Canteen Grounds by a Single Point

With four men of the regular lineup absent and playing part of the game with one man short, the students of the Victoria college soccer team yesterday afternoon at the Canteen grounds took all honors from the Esquimalt eleven to the score of 3-2. As snow and rain were both experienced at this western end of the city the match was not marked by brilliant play, but one thing that was noticed was the better showing made by the cellar champions of the league. Esquimalt has probably had hard luck, and their hopes of reaching the top of the league have once and for all faded away.

In the first half one all was the final result. For those tallies, credit is due to Clark of the High School and Maccauby of the Westenders, who with good judgment managed to manipulate the muddy field and make their aims.  
The first goal in the next half saw Clark again to the fore and not many minutes elapsed before the ball again bounded through the goal posts for the High School collegians. Next came some fast work by Sivertz for the High School and he soon again swelled the score another notch. In the last few minutes of play with a strong line before the High School goal, the Esquimalt boys made their final tally.  
The Esquimalt team has one more match with the North Ward eleven, while North Ward on the following Saturday will confront the collegians again. The honors of the league now rest between these two teams.

The following is the standing of the league:  
Points.  
North Ward ..... 7  
High School ..... 5  
Esquimalt ..... 0

The Peden Bros. have scored one game in their basketball crusade. The Bairders have been taken into camp by the hardy Scots. What team will they be called on to oppose next

Victoria has been likened to "a little bit of England on the shores of the Pacific." However true this may be generally it certainly is correct in one respect. Cricket is one of the most popular of the summer sports. Three teams already have signified their intention of being in the field and, if the Garrison is included, it makes four. Not so bad for a city boasting of little over forty thousand population.



## CHANGE IN BALL SCHEDULE OF YEAR

### Northwestern League Management Cuts Out Week Engagement and Introduces Three-Day Stands

The Northwestern Baseball league will be operated on a different system this year. With a compact four-club circuit, it will be possible to use a split-series, the teams playing only three consecutive games instead of a full week in each of the Coast towns.

Referring to this arrangement, Laurence Redington, sporting editor of the Seattle Star, and formerly of Victoria, says:

According to the schedule framed Monday night the Turks will be in and out of Seattle at three-day intervals for the first five weeks of the season. This will give the team an excellent chance to get into first class playing condition before it hits the road in earnest, and it will also give the fans plenty of ball to work off the surplus enthusiasm stored up during the winter.

Dugdale and his fellow club owners believe that the new schedule arrangement will greatly increase interest in the games. They argue that the fans get tired of seeing the same teams in action for a week on end, especially where only four clubs are entered for the flag chase.

Spokane will be the road team of the league this season. That is, on account of their geographical location the Indians will do more jumping around the circuit under the schedule arrangements, but they will be quite as well off as usual in the matter of home games. However, Spokane will not wind up the season at home, but will close in Tacoma, and this arrangement is not altogether to Joe Cohn's liking.

The split-series arrangement will not prevail in Spokane on account of the long railroad trip. Visiting teams will play six consecutive games, no Monday games being scheduled in the Northwestern this year.

All the teams with the exception of this year. The Indians will go to Lewiston for their preliminary work. Duff is a great believer in the home climate, a theory for ball players.

"Besides costing a lot of money," said he, "a month's training trip to California would, in my opinion, be so much time wasted. I believe that players should condition themselves in about the same climate that they expect to play in. Of course in the east, where the weather is too cold for outdoor work, this can't be done, but here we have plenty of good days in the early part of April, and I would not consider sending my men away, even if the club had more money than it knew what to do with."

Joe Cohn is strong for putting the Aberdeen issue right up to the Coast league, where it properly belongs. He wants the Northwestern to ask for a

England, 0; Ireland, 0.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The international Rugby match played between England and Ireland today was a draw, neither scoring.

five-year franchise in Portland, and equal rights with the Coasters in the matter of schedule.

Sounds good, but Cohn has as much chance to get the moon for the asking as he has to pry any such concession out of Ewing & Co.

In securing George Capron from Dugdale, Brown has added a valuable man to his string. Vancouver needs a good, hard hitting fielder to fill Dode Brinker's shoes until he reports after the college baseball season, and Capron is just the man. Dug draughted, Collier and Johnson last season to play the outfield, and he can spare Capron.

## DUNSMUIR CUP MEANS NOTHING

### Ted Geary Declares That Obstinance of Trustees Has Converted Silverware Into an Ornament Only

"That the Universal rule of measurement is the best system in vogue for application to boats entering any important race is the opinion of Ted Geary, the yachting expert of Seattle, who has scored a reputation through the success of his creations, the Spirit I and Spirit II. He says that the rule has been tried out and has been found, in every case where given a fair trial, to be the most satisfactory solution of the difficulties confronting those endeavoring to bring together yachts representatives of different clubs in an equitable trial of speed and seamanship.

The position assumed by the Canadian cities in respect to the move underway to have the Universal rule applied to the international race of the Pacific Northwest, that for which the Dunsmuir cup, is offered, is criticised in outspoken terms by Mr. Geary. He says:

"It has been said by anti-universal rule enthusiasts in Vancouver that to accept the American rule would spell defeat, etc. Didn't the Americans try out the British rule on Puget Sound for three years? Finding it lacking the executive board, which is composed of Americans and Canadians, accepted the universal rule in the interests of sport and now it is up to others to come into the new movement, peaceably if not willingly, and be taught. The statement, that the sug-

gestion of the thirty-one rating class on which to base international championship was made the idea of letting the Spirit II into it is certainly ridiculous. Spirit II, rating twenty-nine under the international rule, for which she was built, rates forty-two under the universal rule on account of her long sailing length, large sail area, and light displacement, while the Alexandra would probably rate close to forty though she also was built to rate twenty-nine under the international. The rating depends on the rule measured under but a thirty-one rater built to the universal rule would be about the same size and cost as Spirit II and Alexandra. This class was suggested as it is the popular class on the Great Lakes.

### Becoming Ornament.

After continuing other general comment Mr. Geary concludes: "The statement that the trustees of the Alexandra cup will not accept a universal rule class means little except that the cup stands a chance of becoming an ornament rather than a symbol of yachting supremacy. When Mr. Dunsmuir donated the cup it was with the intention of promoting and increasing interest in international contests and the trustees as his representatives should try to carry out his intentions. The association in changing the rules of measurement took a step in the right direction as the object of the association is to encourage yacht building and yacht racing in the Pacific Northwest. Failure of the trustees to fall in line and thus boost the game is contrary to the true spirit of their trust."

### AT HALF TIME

It would be a disappointment should the Y.M.C.A. fail to secure the use of the Drill hall for the indoor meet that is fixed for next month. It is the only place where such an event could be conducted properly. The hope of all sportsmen is that those officials responsible will see their way clear to grant the necessary permission.

A boxing tournament has been fixed for St. Patrick's Day. Surely, under the circumstances, all loyal Irishmen will patronize the James Bay club's sports.

The two big California Universities will send crews to compete with the University of Washington oarsmen in

### Chess Champion.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, of New York, retains the chess championship of the world. His series of ten games with Carl Schlechter, of Vienna, who challenged him for the title, resulted in equal scores, each winning one game and eight games being drawn.

a triangular college boat race at Lake Washington next May. It was thought some weeks ago that this event would have to be abandoned because of the lukewarm attitude of the southerners but their enthusiasm has been revived and the race is assured.

Some enterprising spirits have taken up summer quarters at Shawnigan Lake. They have undertaken the expenditure of considerable money to obtain athletic and boating facilities. Few have any doubt that the investment will repay them, perhaps, not in kind but that after all isn't everything it will make their summer holidays so much more pleasant and will add immeasurably to the popularity of that already much frequented resort.

No more will Dan O'Sullivan, Victoria's veteran oarsman and trainer, have to pilot the frail shells from the various clubs entered in the North-western International regatta across the turbulent waters of Esquimalt harbor. He did it once and it was a day full of anxiety to him and all those associated with the event. Now Lake furnishes the necessary course. Admittedly it is the best of any available. A club house and a place where racing craft may and will be kept is to be provided. What more could be wished? Happy oarsmen! His troubles are about over, as far as Victoria is concerned, and the forthcoming season should be a memorable one in the annals of local athletics.

"Bailey's a hardy youngster, game to the core, but he doesn't understand fighting, that is not as they know it on the other side." A local pugilist, who came here from San Francisco a year or so ago made this statement the other day in discussing the recent tournament under the auspices of the Empress club. He told of his first serious experience in California; how as a raw English lad with a knack for plain boxing, quick with his fists and on his feet, he stepped within the square against one of the hard fighters of the Sunny South. "He bore down my defence, landing in my ear opening it, took a piece out of my lip, and cut open my head above the right eye-brow. I was sick and discouraged for I hadn't dealt him one effective blow. But my coach said 'stick to it' and I stuck. By this time I had mastered some of the peculiarities of the style and was able to give blow for blow, getting rather the best of the exchange. But wasn't I a mess at the finish! The referee allowed me a draw but, believe me, I wouldn't go against that kind of a thing again for a one thousand dollar note." Under the circumstances Bailey seems sensible in sticking to amateur circles.

Notice the way the North Ward lads are carving for themselves a name in the hall of fame. They have won the second division soccer series; they are well up in one of the junior leagues, and have a chance in the other, while, in basketball their prospects are bright.

Though little is heard of what the local yachtsmen are doing these days it may be taken as gospel that they are not idle. The international regatta is to be held in Victoria and for that much preparation is imperative.

There is money needed for entertainment of visitors and innumerable other things requiring attention—quite enough to keep various sub-committees diligent throughout the intervening months.

### AT THE CITY HOTELS

#### At the Empress—

N. C. Berg, Seattle; G. H. Fethrick, Morseth, B. C.; D. McLeod, C. W. Peck, Prince Rupert; John W. Guye and sons, Seattle; H. C. Blanchard, San Francisco; Chas. R. Thompson, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Broley, Fernie; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brennan, Seattle; F. F. Hopper, Tacoma; W. E. Henry, J. T. Jennings, Seattle; D. E. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Miller, J. K. Barnby, San Francisco; H. F. Conover, Seattle; H. F. Bond, Seattle; A. Creighton, John O. Merritt, Vancouver; C. B. Work, W. H. Work, Toronto; Capt. Renny, Vancouver; J. W. Givens, Ed D. Wilkinson, Vancouver; H. G. McKinley, Wisconsin; Ray McKay, Seattle; Wm. Gray, James Smith and wife, W. B. Forrie, Vancouver; A. T. Davidson and wife, Winnipeg; Miss Kate Magnusen, J. S. Longman, Vancouver; C. E. Lucian Agassiz, Walter Loveday, Tacoma.

#### At the Grand—

Chas. M. Comer, New York; J. E. Goodall, Saskatoon; S. V. B. Clavel, Vancouver; R. A. Garrett, Toronto; J. McIntyre, H. V. Sharples, M. Johnston, H. S. Crane, H. R. Suttle, Vancouver; S. J. Perry, New York; S. Pearsall, R. Berry, A. E. Smith, Vancouver; E. O. M. Reddin, S. R. Lundy, Toronto; Frank Fox, R. Raynham and wife, E. C. Byford, E. H. Lillyford and wife, E. C. Orchard, W. G. Chalmers, Calgary; C. H. Aldous, J. A. Jackson, W. H. Russell, W. M. Ruddy, W. Challoner, F. G. Bradford, Florence Hillier, S. Seligman, G. H. Hamilton, J. E. Wilson, G. Barnes, H. Hammersley, W. E. Haldane, J. A. Sinclair, A. H. Hammetton, Vancouver.

#### At the King Edward—

Geo. H. Jolley, Vancouver; S. H. Toy, Cal Baker, Alberni; John O'Connell, Mrs. O'Connell, Lemberg, Sask.; John S. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Seattle; Mrs. Foster, Vancouver; W. H. Tackett, Cowichan Bay; J. M. Hackett, Aberdeen, Wash.; D. R. Woods, Mrs. D. R. Woods, Winnipeg; Mrs. F. F. McMullen, Tacoma; Mrs. McEllery, Seattle; A. Kaye, Mrs. Kaye, E. T. Rous, Vancouver; A. W. Cameron, Winnipeg; H. W. Goggin, Spuzzum.

#### At the Dominion—

Jas. S. Paull, Vancouver; R. Carmichael, R. Hart, Ladysmith; Miss Galant, Chalmers; Mrs. Wren, Ladysmith; R. Kurtzals, Lasquetia Island; Henry I. Rasmus, Spokane; R. H. Carson, Vancouver; W. J. Bulfour and wife, Saskatoon, Sask.; C. H. Reber, Prince Rupert; J. McConnell, H. N. Boss, G. G. McGeer, Vancouver; Thos. Lyons, Delta; Samuel Brown, St. Louis; W. A. Brady and wife, Restin, Man.; R. H. Hill, Valdez Island.

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The Famous Dialectician.  
PETER F. BAKER  
Of "Chris and Lenu" Fame  
TEOS, J. PRICE  
Words by W. J. Dowler and music by George Werner.  
NEW MOVING PICTURES  
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

Queensland; H. Payne, Saturna, B. C.; Mr. Kenmont and wife, Seattle; R. Lawson, John Lawson, Winnipeg; J. R. Wilson, G. Cornell, H. G. Cook, William Joski, S. R. Goldbloom, John Flanders, Vancouver; J. A. Baxter, Nanaimo; S. Koo, H. Cylocates, A. Skepton, B. Servington, Jas. Hatfield, F. Arlington, G. Black, Vancouver.

#### At the Brunswick—

C. Buskey, R. H. Smith, H. Perkins, C. F. Clark, Vancouver; R. H. Johnson, W. Wright, Fairbanks, Alaska; D. E. Douglas, John Hansen, E. Walford, Sidney; E. A. Michael, Ladysmith; C. Fiddick, Nanaimo; H. W. Elmgren, Geo. Feaks, Seattle; L. R. Denhurst, Sydney, Australia; J. Thomson, Hammond; Alfred J. Pearson, Sidney; F. Hanson, Winnipeg; R. Horth, N. Sanich.

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New lines of Stetson Hats, Hawes Von Gal Hats, Christy Hats, Lincoln & Bennett Hats, Etc., Etc.

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## BARGAINS IN ACREAGE

2200 acres of Crown granted, timber, agricultural and mineral lands on Texada Island, with large water frontage. Per acre, only - - - - \$7

About 2300 acres of Crown granted, timber and agricultural lands on Lasqueti Island, improved, together with a quantity of sheep. Less than, per acre \$10

## OTHER BARGAINS

View Street, corner lot, with five good houses, always rented, will produce 7 per cent net. Price on terms - - - - - \$10,500

Field Street, just off Douglas Street, close to intersection of car lines, full sized lot, must be sold this month - - - - - \$1250

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

## HOUSES TO LET

1133 Yalga St. five room cottage modern close in	\$20.00
1761 Pandora Ave. well situated five room cottage modern	\$20.00
779 Market Street, large two story dwelling of eight rooms, modern	\$22.00
124 Kingston street, boat house and waterfront lot	\$10.00
1214 Quadra Street, 1 1/2 storey dwelling of six rooms and bath, modern	\$20.00
148 South Turner Street, 1 1/2 storey, nine room bungalow, will lease	\$35.00
1048 Franklin street, good five room cottage, modern, close to cars	\$21.50
755 View street cottage of seven rooms, close in, modern	\$25.00
1894 Douglas street, five room cottage corner Herald street, modern	\$22.50
Joseph street, near the Gorge and car line, five rooms	\$13.00
330 Princess avenue, new modern six room bungalow, will lease	\$21.00
20 Mezzles Street, two storey modern dwelling of eight rooms, large grounds	\$40.00
1326 Johnson street, modern two story dwelling of seven rooms, close in	\$20.00
1616 Fernwood Road, modern two story dwelling of seven rooms	\$30.00
430 Dallas road, two storey modern dwelling, eight rooms, gas, three lots	\$40.00
312 Dallas road, over-looking the straits, two story modern, 10 rooms	\$50.00

### FURNISHED

1751 Pandora avenue, well furnished cottage of five rooms, all modern conveniences close to car lines	\$35.00
126 Dallas road, well situated overlooking the sea, furnished bungalow of six rooms, piano, modern	\$47.25
1044 McClure street, splendidly furnished cottage of six rooms, bath and pantry, piano, close to car lines and schools, best of location	\$40.00

### FARMS

65 acres corner of Old and New Saanich roads, nearly all under cultivation, cottage of five rooms, partly furnished, will lease for three years at per month	\$40.00
Cedar Hill Cross Road, over five acres all under cultivation, six room modern cottage, barns, etc. Will lease at, per month	\$25.00

## P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

## Only \$300.00 Per Acre

NOTHING CHEAPER IN THE DISTRICT—NOTHING BETTER  
Nearly thirty acres of land, about 25 acres cultivated, remainder rocky and nicely treed, beautiful site for a home, balance splendid soil on lake frontage, only four miles from City Hall.

FURTHER PARTICULARS AT

## PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

## ST. CHARLES ST.

### A Real Snap

2 Beautiful Lots, fronting on two streets, with frontage of 120 x 150, situated in the centre of the most valuable residential section of the city—

## \$6000

Buys the two. They are worth \$7,000 market price today. Terms can be arranged.

## GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES: LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.  
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

## Blanchard Street Corner Broughton

NINETY FEET on the widest street in Victoria and close to the coming retail thoroughfare of the city. An ideal site for a down-town apartment house, having sixty feet frontage on Broughton. Revenue producing. Improvements about to be inaugurated on both Fort and Blanchard will give this corner a greatly enhanced value almost immediately. \$15,000.  
Or will subdivide into three lots. Apply the owner.

## A. G. SARGISON

P. O. Drawer 715

Room 1 Promis Block, Victoria

## SOLD

The lot advertised yesterday sold itself. Snaps won't last long.

### Burnside Road

\$1200 takes the three. They are close to Douglas Street, so it's a case of act quick and get your money up before they go.

## R. W. COLEMAN

1230 Government Street.  
Phone 302.

## A. COLQUHOUN HOLMES

1236 GOVERNMENT ST.  
Room 2, Northern Bank Chambers

## Bank St.

8-roomed house, stable, modern conveniences, permanent sidewalk, close to two car lines. . . . . \$4,000  
Or with extra lot, 60x135, in lawn and fruit trees . . . \$4,750  
Good terms.

## Hollywood Park

Foul Bay  
3 nice level lots; good terms.  
CECELIA ROAD, 2 lots 1-3 acre each, beautiful views; good terms . . . . . \$2,000  
HUMBOLDT STREET, fine corner lot; revenue producing; obtain particulars.  
EMPRESS SUBDIVISION, nice lot, 50x126.9; terms.

## Some Genuine Bargains

Portage Inlet, 4 acres, per acre - - - -	\$400
Gorge, on carline, 4 acres and good 6 room house	\$18,500
Oak Bay Ave., 12 room house standing in grounds of 3 1-2 acres, magnificent view of Straits and Mt. Baker	\$19,000
Niagara Street, six room house and nearly 1-2 acre land for the very low price of - - - -	\$3000
Government Street, new 8 room house, beautifully furnished - - - -	\$5500

## BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

Phone 1092.

P. O. Box 335

## LOTS

2 Fine Lots, each 60 x 120 feet, on Esquimalt Road, just outside the city limits. Price for 2 days \$1100 for the 2, on terms of 1/3 cash.

3 Money-makers on Delta St., near Burnside Road. \$425 each.

2 Large Level Lots, Hillside Ave., 50 x 180 ft. \$1100 for the 2. Terms, 1/4 cash.

## Currie & Power

1214 Douglas St. Phone 1466

## Pandora Street

60 Feet, next to Douglas, running through to Government, fronting on both streets, income bearing. This property is within 200 feet of the City Hall and is cheap at the price of \$55,000. Easy terms.

## R. B. PUNNETT

Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance, Etc.  
Telephone 1119. P. O. Drawer 785.  
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

## An Opportunity

HILLSIDE AVENUE  
Large Lot—53x277  
Price \$600  
\$300 Cash secures this and you will have to decide at once if you want it.

## Harman & Appleton

534 YATES STREET.  
(Next S. Leiser & Co's. store.)

Test The Colonist  
Want Columns and  
watch the results

## Look Here!

\$925 is the price of half an acre fronting on three streets—Arbutus, Carrol and Albany. This will make you money.

## GILLESPIE & HART

1115 Langley Street - - - - - Victoria, B.C.

## A BIG SNAP

### FOR RETIRED FARMER

7 Acres first-class soil; 10-roomed house, hot and cold water, gasoline engine for pumping; 120 fruit trees; abundance small fruits; brick dairy; a number of small outbuildings; 4 miles from city.  
PRICE \$6,500.

## W. N. MITCHELL

575 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

## STEAM HEATED OFFICES

Also entire third floor, suitable for lodge or club purposes, to lot in new brick building, 541 Yates Street. Apply to  
F. R. STEWART & CO.

## The North West Real Estate Co

706 Yates St. Tel. 640.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans "broken utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery"

Colonist Real Estate Advertisements  
Are business Getters



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## DOUGLAS STREET

(Corner Alpha)

Twelve Lots, of Which Two are Corners  
Price \$8000

Terms One-Third Cash, Balance in One and Two Years.

SOLE AGENTS

Established  
1890

### R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Telephone  
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## For Immediate Sale

A NEAT LITTLE HOME, NEW, comprising 5 rooms and 2 large lots, 120 feet frontage by 185.4 ft. on one side and 130 on the other, good land, all cultivated. ABOUT 30 YOUNG FRUIT TREES and STRAWBERRY PATCH, FENCED. In nice situation, about ¼ of an hour from Douglas street car line.

Price Only \$1300

\$500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent.

\$30,000.00 TO LOAN, on mortgage or improved real estate, in sums from \$500.00 to \$5,000.00, at current rates.

### SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government St.

## MONEY MAKERS

Rockland avenue, near Cook, 12-roomed house, 7 bedrooms, fully modern, full basement, large lot. A bargain at \$6,800  
Douglas, near Discovery, 60 x 120. A snap for quick sale. Only, per foot.....\$175  
Fort St., between Vancouver and Cook. Lot 30 x 120. Quick sale.....\$3,150

Burnside road, 2½ acres, 12-roomed house, with 35 foot roadway on Douglas street. A good spec, for quick sale. Easy terms. Price.....\$10,500  
North Saanich—100 acres, half mile from Inlet, partly cleared. Per acre, only..\$80

### E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

Phone 2271

1212 Broad Street

We Have the Exclusive Sale of the Following Business Property

FULL SIZED LOT CORNER OF PANDORA AND BROAD  
Waterfront Lot, near C. P. R. Dock.

FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

### COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

## CADBORO BAY FIVE DAYS ONLY

5½ Acres, with 3 road frontages, 5 roomed cottage and outbuildings. All first-class agricultural land, and the best located property on Cadboro Bay. Property adjoining held at \$2500 per acre. We can deliver this for \$6000 on easy terms.

First come first served.

### GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate, Insurance, Agreements of Sale Bought

Cor. Broughton and Langley Sts.

PHONE 1518

### Business

Lot between Douglas and Blanchard.....\$12,500  
Yates st. large brick bldg. 27,000  
Johnson st., 60x120, brick building.....27,000  
Douglas st., cor. 120 feet frontage.....32,000  
Yates st., 50 feet frontage.....20,000  
Hotel on good corner.....47,000  
All on easy terms.

A. GILSON

Phone 1388. P. O. Box 455.  
Real Estate Agent,  
704 YATES ST.

### For Sale---Saanich Property

Ranch, 60 acres, cleared, cultivated and well fenced, 6-roomed house, well furnished, new, h. and c., three-roomed cottage, two barns, new, team of mares, 6 and 7 years, 7 cows, heifer calf, 25 sheep, 9 pigs, poultry, separator, necessary implements, practically new; terms, \$20,000.

Waterfront Lots, 6 acres and 16 acres; terms, \$350 per acre. This property is divided by the Y. & S. railway and bounded on the west by the East Saanich road. Ten minutes from a station. Apply for further particulars the owner.

E. G. WISE

Box 508, Victoria, B. C.

Washington Ave.—Lots for sale. Easy terms. Price each.....\$650

This is the most beautiful residential part of the city, near the Gorge waters.

W. N. MITCHELL

575 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Hollywood Park Lots Are All Sold

The demand for Fowl Bay property has been so great, that we have secured the remaining property there for sale at a reasonable figure. We now beg to offer.

24 lots in Hollywood Cres ent—beautiful view, high level, dry and free of rock, per lot.....\$500  
15only water front lots left, at each.....\$1,000  
35 lots in Hollywood addition, street car runs past them, all level good soil and fine neighborhood. Prices, each.....\$450  
Terms \$50 cash and the balance at \$15 per month.

Figure out for yourself what these lots will be worth in two years. Authorities state that the population of Victoria has increased 33 per cent. per year for the last 3 years. If the same increase goes on for the next five years our population will be over 200,000 people. Let us be moderate and pessimistic in our ideas, and we must still expect a population of at least 100,000 people in the next five years. The great rush of growth and prosperity for Victoria is just starting. Hollywood Crescent and Hollywood addition lots are the best buy in the city.

### McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

OWNERS

618 TROUNCE AVENUE.

PHONE 1888.

### Rhodes Scholar's Success.

OXFORD, Eng., Feb. 12.—M. F. Woodrow, a Rhodes scholar from Kentucky, won the Vinerian law scholarship at Oxford university. It was announced today.

### Body Recovered

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—The body of George Hamilton, city water works foreman, who was drowned in the Capilano freshet three weeks ago with a companion, was found today by Indians at the mouth of the stream. It is considered remarkable that it floated over seven miles and through the canyon.

### Dies Suddenly.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—Harry J. Smith, of Fort William, died suddenly of heart trouble late yesterday afternoon in a lodging house at 217 Westminister avenue. He had been in Vancouver for some time and by occupation was an engineer. Nothing further is known of him.

### Harvester Company Restrained.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The state supreme court here today made a limited ouster order against the International Harvester Co. The order prohibits the company from making exclusive contracts with agents in Kansas. The court also prohibits the company from limiting territory, discriminating, or destroying competition, or doing other things which the attorney-general held were violations of the anti-trust laws. Today's decision is the outcome of a lengthy investigation made last year by the state of the company's operations in Kansas. The attorneys for the state and the company, before all the evidence had been taken, agreed on the modified order, and the court made the agreement part of its order.

Money put in that Fort street lot is better than left in the bank. See the Griffith Co. advertisement today.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

or Sale Exclusively by

### Toller & Grubb

Room 22 over B. Williams & Co., 618 Yates Street.

11½ acres, Glenford Ave., cleared, seven room house modern, large barn, and chicken runs, city water, Terms.....\$7,500

Seven-room bungalow on Stanley Ave., full sized lot 100 yards from tram car. Terms.....\$3,000

3 Half Acre Lots, Tolmie Ave. Price, each \$650

### Oak Bay Avenue

New, modern 7-room house, finished in up to date style. All modern conveniences. Two lots, 100x150 feet. Price \$5,250; easy terms.

Cloverdale Avenue  
New modern house, 9 rooms, with half an acre of land; close to car line. Price \$4,500; terms \$2,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent.

Cloverdale Avenue  
New 5-room house, modern, with space for 3 rooms upstairs, large basement the size of the whole house, stone foundation, half an acre of land. Only two minutes walk from the car. Price \$3,500; terms.

Michigan Street  
Between Government and Menzies streets. Two large lots, 66x169 each. Price \$4,000 for the two. Terms.

### F. L. NEALE

ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT  
618 Yates Street Phone 1538

## READ THIS!

IT MAY MEAN MONEY TO YOU.

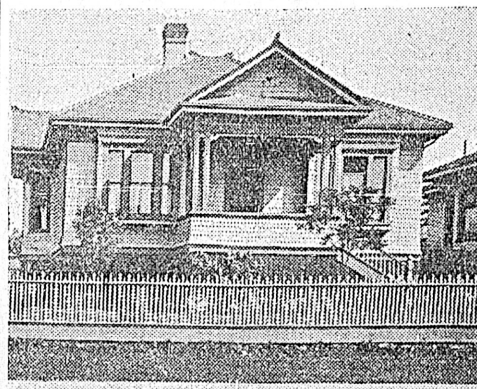
Erie Street, nice six-roomed house on waterfront lot. For quick sale. Price.....\$5,500  
View Street, nice large lot, facing south, close in. Price.....\$3,000  
Central Park, nice corner lot, high and dry, 60x120. Price.....\$850  
Princess Avenue, best part of the street, new 6-roomed modern bungalow. Price.....\$2,750  
Duchess Street, four nice level lots, 60x105. Price each.....\$700  
For quick sale and prompt settlement list your property with us.

### National Realty Co.

A. S. ASHWELL, Manager.

Phone 1165.

1232 Government St.



## A BUY

Personal reasons for selling

This nice, modern house, on a magnificent lot on Dundas Street, \$700 cash. We will take you to see it.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO. Phone 1094 707½ YATES STREET

## Fortunes in Fort St.

A Lot lying between Fort and Mears St., near Quadra. Lot 60 x 120, with 3 cottages renting at \$38.00 a month. The price is—

\$11,000

The terms are:—

\$3,000 cash

\$2,000 in 6 months.

Balance in 1 and 2 years

—OR—

30 x 120 feet, with one house

\$5500

\$1,500 cash

\$1,000 in 6 months

Balance 1 and 2 years.

—OR—

30 x 120 feet and two houses

\$5600

\$1,600 cash

\$1,000 in 6 months

Balance 1 and 2 years

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block

Money to Loan.

Houses to Rent

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident

## Three Hundred Feet on Government Street

An Ideal Site for an Apartment Block, Theatre, or Hotel.

### GLOBE REALTY CO.

Room 7, Mahon Building  
1112 Government Street, Phone 1613



To Rent First rate farm in North Saanich, 115 acres all in cultivation. Immediate possession.

A. W. JONES, Limited  
608 Fort Street

Colonist Real Estate Advertisements  
Are Business Getters.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST



## FAIRFIELDS TO BUILD PRINCESS

Contract Awarded for Victoria-Vancouver Liner of the C. P. R. to the Fairfield Company, Glasgow

### BUILDERS' EXPERTS ON PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

Experimenting to Increase the Speed of the Ferry Steamer—Puri Sale Has Been Cancelled

The contract has been awarded to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, of Glasgow, for the construction of the new Princess steamer to be built for the night run between Victoria and Vancouver in the place of the steamer Charming, about the end of this season, according to private advice received in Victoria. The contract for the smaller Princess for the Victoria-Nanaimo-Comox route was recently given to Bow MacLachlan and Co., of Paisley, Scotland. The steamer to be built by the Fairfield yards, where the Princess Charlotte was constructed, is to be somewhat similar to the Princess Royal in model, but larger than that vessel. She will be a modern steel passenger steamer with reciprocating engines capable of developing a guaranteed speed of seventeen knots. Construction is to be commenced at once and it is expected the new Princess will reach Victoria in time for service toward the close of the summer season. Mr. Peckney, outside representative of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, of Glasgow, accompanied by two staff engineers of the big Scotch shipbuilding company, arrived in Victoria a few days ago and are engaged in making a series of experiments with the steamer Princess Charlotte with a view to increasing the speed capacity of that liner. It is well known that since the palatial ferry steamer arrived on this coast she has not been making the average of the trial speed made during the builder's runs, and the engineers of the builders have arrived to determine in what way they can improve the speed. The liner was given a fast run on Friday, all six boilers being used—she has been running under four boilers of late. No records were broken on this run. The experiments being made by the engineers in Glasgow will continue during the coming week, and they expect to devise improvements whereby the Princess Charlotte will be made a faster vessel.

Following the announcement made three weeks ago that Mackenzie Bros. would not complete the purchase of the Puri on account of her inadaptability to the Coast trade, comes the authoritative statement now that the sale of the ship has fallen through. The City will be sold to Mackenzie Bros., and that the only steamer they will operate on the Coast during the coming season will be the Henriette, which is now running under a mail contract between Prince Rupert and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

**Brought Good Catch**  
VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—After a fishing trip extending over 22 days the steamer Celestial Empire reached port last night with 125,000 pounds of halibut, and reported exceedingly rough weather and the loss of gear to the extent of \$500. Following the practice initiated a few weeks ago, the Celestial Empire steamed off shore and dropped lines in 1,500 feet of water and landed a good catch.

**Passenger Drowned**  
SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—Reporting the probable loss of a passenger overboard, the Cottage City, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, arrived in port this morning about 8:30 o'clock from Skagway and way ports with a large list of passengers and a cargo of fish. J. F. Morrow, one of forty stowaway passengers from Prince Rupert, could not be found upon arrival of the vessel in port. The man had no luggage or other means of identification and boarded the vessel at Prince Rupert alone and apparently somewhat intoxicated. One of the stowaway passengers saw him at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was under the influence of liquor. It is thought he leaped overboard in a fit of dejection resulting from his debauch.

### Turkish Bath Quick Cure for Eczema

Itching Stops, Sores Vanish, Costs but a Few Cents

The Robinson Thermal or Turkish Bath has a remarkable effect on eczema, and all skin troubles. A tremendous amount of poison is extracted from the system through the pores, whenever a Robinson Thermal Bath is taken. Cases have been known where a cure has been effected in a few days and a bad case of eczema, which has been almost entirely cured after a twenty-minute bath, taken at home. The terrible itching and burning stops, the blotches heal, and the disease disappears.

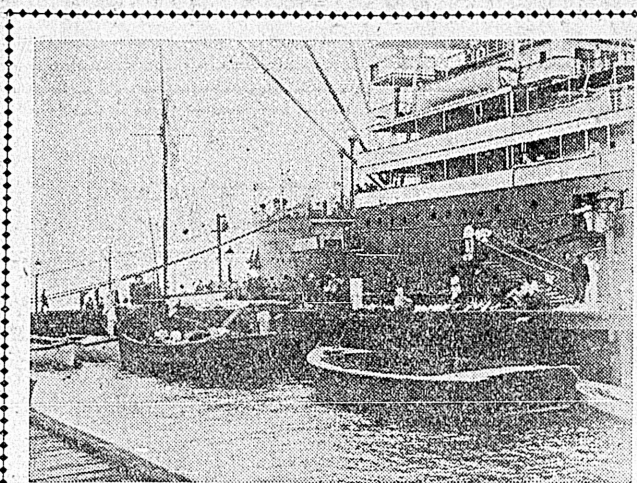
Remarkable results occur in nearly every case of eczema, rheumatism, kidney and blood troubles, dyspepsia, throat and lung trouble, nervous prostration, insomnia, and constipation. Robinson Thermal Baths can now be taken at home at a cost of but a few cents each, and with almost no trouble at all.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets are a remarkable invention. They are now on exhibition and for sale in Victoria at Cyrus H. Bowes'.

If you cannot go and see these Robinson Thermal Baths, send your name and address to the Robinson Manufacturing Company, Suite 71, Snowflake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information, free.

**Lifebuoy Soap—Disinfectant**—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

## Coaling the Big Liner Makura at Suva, and View of That Port



Coaling the Makura

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless

Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Light rain; wind east, 20 miles; bar, 30.19; temp, 40; sea moderate; passed in steamer on other side, 4.15 a. m.; out: bark towing, 6 p. m.  
Pachena, 8 a. m.—Overcast; wind northeast; bar, 30.05; temp, 37; sea smooth.  
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind southeast; bar, 30.13; temp, 33; sea smooth. Jaudra in Queen Charlotte Sound, 8 a. m.  
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Overcast; calm; bar, 30.15; temp, 35; sea smooth.  
Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; calm; bar, 30.18; temp, 34.  
Point Grey, noon—Snowing; calm, bar, 30.05; temp, 36; thick seaward.  
Cape Lazo, noon—Rain; calm; bar, 30.05; temp, 37; sea moderate.  
Tatoosh, noon—Light rain; wind east, 30 miles; bar, 30.07; temp, 38; out: schooner Albert Myer, 9:40 a. m.; in: steamer Thor, 10:50 a. m.  
Pachena, noon—Drizzling; wind southeast; bar, 30.03; temp, 38; sea moderate.  
Estevan, noon—Drizzling; wind southeast; bar, 30.03; temp, 41; sea smooth; Newington arrived and anchored, 10:30 a. m.  
Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Snow; northerly wind; calm; bar, 29.95; temp, 45; sea smooth; no shipping.  
Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Snow; easterly wind; bar, 29.75; temp, 36; sea moderate; in: steamer Governor, 1:05 p. m.; Star of Scotland, 6 p. m.  
Pachena, 6 p. m.—Rain; wind southeast; bar, 29.65; temp, 45; sea moderate; steamer Victoria eastbound, 3 p. m.; steamer Tees left Ucluelet, 3:15 p. m.  
Estevan, 6 p. m.—Snow; northerly wind; bar, 29.65; temp, 35; sea moderate; no shipping.

**Amyer Leaves Today**  
The Weir steamer Amyer is expected to sail today for the Orient. The steamer loaded 3,000 tons of fish and 1,200 tons of freight at Vancouver. This includes a large quantity of lead.

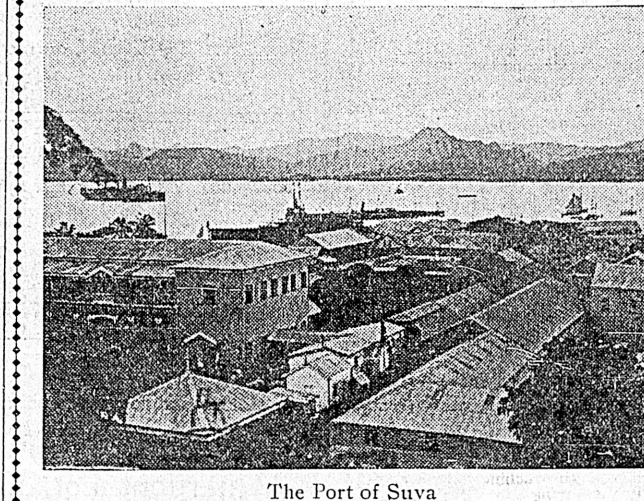
**Robbed at Sea**  
The Australian liner Makura brought word that Mr. H. C. Siegel, purser on the Makura, had been robbed of \$250 while the Makura was on an excursion from Sydney to New Zealand ports. His cabin was entered and cash to the amount stated and also jewelry was taken.

**B. I. Liner Overdue**  
PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Feb. 12.—A steamer dispatched on a wide search for the British India Steamship Company's steamer Loodiana, which disappeared on Feb. 10, with no trace of the missing vessel. The Loodiana sailed from here January 10 for Colombo with ten European and seventy native passengers.

**Relieved of Command**  
Capt. John Alven, well known here, has been relieved of his command of the steamer Hyades with the purchase of the steamer from the Boston Navigation Company. Capt. James Russell, formerly chief officer of the Lardine of the Matson line, takes charge.

### The Sea's Toll

The story of a man, after being shipwrecked, died at the moment of rescue, was told in the Grimsby Trawler. The man, when an inquest was held upon the body of Robert Beech, steward of the Hull trawler Gothic, which foundered in the North Sea during a blizzard. The Gothic was crippled by a heavy sea and was in a sinking condition when the Grimsby trawler Oldham bore down to her. Four of the crew were rescued by the Oldham's boat before it was smashed by the seas. The skipper, the steward, and three hands remained on the sinking wreck and having no other boat wherewith to help them the Grimsby fishermen floated lines attached to buoys to the imperiled men, telling them their only chance of life was to make the lines fast about their bodies and risk being hauled through the icy waves. Giving evidence at the inquest, Skipper Nicholson, of the Gothic, said that he fastened one of the lines round the waist of Beech, who was nearly sixty years old, and already weakened by a night's exposure to the blizzard on the deck of the half-submerged ship. "You shall be the first to go, steward," he said. All right, skipper. God's will be done. The old man, as he committed himself to the sea. The Grimsby men hauled him to their craft with all speed, but he was dead when lifted on to the deck of the Oldham. The other four men from the Gothic reached the trawler in safety, and warm clothing and hot drinks soon put new life into them.



The Port of Suva

## WHALER SEBASTIAN ENTERS PACIFIC

New Vessel for Pacific Whaling Company Reported From Puntas Arenas on Her Way Here

The steam whaler Sebastian bought by the Pacific Whaling Company from one of the whaling companies operating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has passed into the Pacific and is now on her way to Victoria. The little steamer being brought around the continent from St. John, Newfoundland, was at Punta Arenas, near the southern extreme of the continent, on February 2nd, and after coaling there proceeded north. She will make several calls for coal on her way, and is expected here about the middle of next month. The steamer Titan of the Blue Funnel line which is due about the same time is bringing another steam whaler, a vessel built in sections at the yards of a Norwegian shipbuilding company of Christiania, which makes a specialty of construction of steam whaling craft. This steamer is slightly larger than the other steamers of the fleet of the Victoria company, and is equipped with the latest contrivances for the pursuit of the industry. The Sebastian was formerly operated in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and is a sister vessel of the St. Lawrence, previously bought by the Pacific Whaling Company from St. Lawrence whaling concern. The intention is to operate the four whaling steamers off the west coast of Vancouver Island, two being operated from Sechart and two from the Kyuquot station. The company will start operation off the island coast early in March when the steamers Orion and St. Lawrence will return to their respective stations and the other two steamers will be commissioned as soon as possible. The Sebastian soon after she arrives and the new vessel from Norway, as soon as the sections are put together by local builders.

It is probable that one, or possibly two other whaling steamers will be later secured for use from the station to be established at the south end of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and with the new station in commission it is anticipated that a steam freighter will be procured to act as tender for the various stations, which now supply considerable freight for the west coast steamer.

**SOME STILL HOPE FOR PLUMMER'S CREW**  
Wait to Hear From Sailing Craft in Vicinity at Time of Disaster Before Abandoning Belief of Safety  
While there is scant hope held for the safety of Capt. Hansen and the crew of the wrecked schooner Susie M. Plummer, the Israel, which was brought up on the shore near the north end of Vancouver Island recently some of the friends of the lost sailors are still hopeful. Officers of the Tees, speaking of the wreck, gave it as their opinion that the crew had probably been swept from the vessel. One of those who refuses to give up hope said:

"Somehow I can not make myself believe that the crew of the Plummer has been lost. The fact that the boats were gone and the davits swinging outward would indicate that the crew had been on the vessel. Now, the Plummer was a wooden ship, built of oak and loaded with a cargo of lumber and she would never have been abandoned by her captain and crew while still afloat, for the uncertainty of a lifeboat in the open sea."

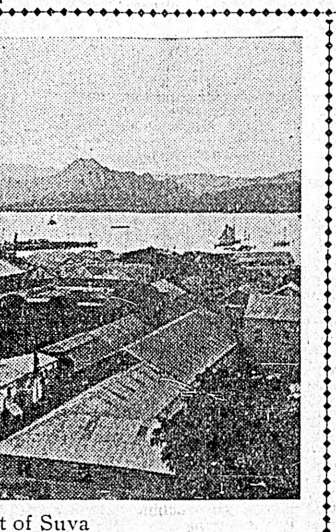
"It is more plausible to believe that some passing sailing vessel came near enough to the distressed vessel to accomplish successfully the removal of the crew. With no assistance in sight for 5 and December 22 might have taken the crew aboard. There were 11 sailing vessels then off the coast which have not yet arrived at their destination, which would account for silence as far as the Plummer's crew is concerned."

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The Port of Suva

Forteviot left the Sound November 30 for Europe with grain and as the Susie Plummer went to sea about five days later the Forteviot can be considered in the list of the possible vessels to have taken off the crew. The schooner E. B. Jackson left Gray's Harbor December 3 for Antofagasta and is still out; the barkentine James Johnson left Eureka for Sydney, December 4 and has not yet arrived out; the schooner Polar left Tacoma December 4 for Port Pirie and is yet to be reported; the schooner Conolly left British Columbia December 7 for Suva and has not been reported; the barkentine Georgia left Tacoma for Molendino December 11 and is still out; the barkentine Thomas P. Emigh left Eureka for Sydney, December 11 the Norwegian ship Nordstjernan left the Eureka for Sydney, December 11 the barkentine Fualto left Gray's Harbor December 17 for Valparaiso; the schooner Eldorado left the Sound December 20 for Santa Rosalia.

The Susie M. Plummer left the Sound December 5 for San Pedro with a cargo of lumber and December 22 she was found by the Japanese steamer Kaga Maru a floating wreck and abandoned. Her boats were gone and her davits swinging outward. After a search for several days the hull was again sighted and after attempts to tow her, she was again lost and finally was cast up on the shore of San Josef Bay, where she has beaten to pieces.

The men on the Plummer were: Capt. Harry Hansen of Oakland, First Mate, Martin Costello; second mate, Messrs. Moss, James, H. Fredericksen, J. Johnson, G. Spierling, H. Swanson, Walter West, Alexander Johnson and a Japanese cook.

**Wireless for Allans**  
It has just been decided by the Allan Line to have the whole of their passenger steamers equipped with wireless apparatus, and the contract has accordingly been placed to fit the ships about a dozen liners, the steamers Siberian and Pomeranian are excepted.

**Ship Breakers Busy**  
The Harrison liner Navigator, 2,571 tons gross register, has been sold, through Messrs. H. E. Moss and Co., to Messrs. John King and Sons, Ltd., of Garston. This is the sixth steamer of the Harrison line to be sold to Messrs. King during the last twelve months, and it is stated the Garston firm have bought about eleven steamers during this period.

**Maitai Next.**  
Word was brought by the Makura that the Aorangi will be replaced on the Vancouver-Sydney run by the Makura but that the next ship will be the old Mowere, which has been re-christened the Maitai. The Maitai has been extensively overhauled and the Union Steamship company has spent \$85,000 on her. Capt. J. D. S. Phillips, it is stated, will bring the Maitai here and then her place on this run will be taken by the Makura.

### RINGWORM AND DANDRUFF

They are Each Caused By a Pestiferous Germ

Ring worm and dandruff are somewhat similar in their origin; each is caused by a parasite. The germ that causes dandruff digs to the root of the hair, and saps its vitality, causing falling hair, and, finally, baldness. Without dandruff there would never be baldness, and to cure dandruff it is necessary to kill the germ. There has been no hair preparation that would do this until the discovery of Newbrow's Herpicide, which positively kills the dandruff germ, always itching, instantly, and makes hair glossy and soft as silk. Take no substitutes. There is no hair cure as good. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. C. H. Bowes & Co., Special Agent, 1228 Government Street. J. A. Teeporin & Co., wholesale agents.

## TO INCLUDE OTTER HUNTING

Prohibition of Pelagic Sealing Will Embrace the Pursuit of the More Valuable Fur Bearers

### REPORTS FROM SEAL ROOKERIES

Special Agent of United States Government Tells of Killing on Land—Some Recommendations Made

According to advices received by local sealers the expected prohibition of pelagic sealing following the negotiations in progress between United States, Russia and Japan will also embrace in its scope the stoppage of sea-otter hunting, walrus hunting, and will protect some other sea mammals, not specified. Recommendations have been made by a special advisory committee appointed by the United States government in regard to the rookeries on the Pribilof Islands that no fur sealskin weighing more than 8 1/2 or less than 95 pounds be taken and not more than 95 per cent. of three year old males be killed on land in any one year. It is suggested that similar regulations to those maintained by the Russian government assuming control of the killing and turning over the skins to the lessees. The appointment of two naturalists who shall give advice to the officials on the islands as to the number of seals to be killed is also recommended.

The report of the special agent of the United States on the Pribilof Islands for last year says that during the season which closed in July last the lessees were unable to obtain the quota of 15,000 skins, for the reason that the requisite number of bachelor seals did not appear in the drives during the legal season. The total take of skins was 14,336, of which 11,022 came from St. Paul Island and 3,314 from St. George Island.

The report of the agent follows: "Statistics of the seals driven for killing show that on the two islands 31 and 37 per cent, respectively, of the drives were released as being too large, too small, or marked for breeders. There was a noteworthy scarcity of very small seals in the drives even late in the season, when the yearlings are expected to come in numbers. "The quota of bachelor seals to be preserved for breeding purposes was marked and released during the last week of June. The number was 2,000, half of them being two years old and half three years old."

"The count of the breeding bulls between July 13 and 16 showed 1,071 with harems on St. Paul Island and 267 with harems on St. George Island, and 422 others on both islands. The average number of cows per harem was estimated to be 4.21 on St. Paul and 3.47 on St. George."

**Great Decline.**  
"During the season a special count of the seal herd was made by Mr. George A. Clark, a member of the fur seal commission of 1896-7, to whom was assigned the detailed study of the rookeries in those years. His investigations in 1909, following the same methods and having the same scope, are particularly interesting and important. It appears that the fur seal herd has undergone a heavy decline during the past thirteen seasons, as evidenced by the fact that in 1896 and 1897 there were 157,000 and 130,000 breeding females, while in 1909 there were only 50,000. This decline has been caused by the continuance of pelagic sealing, which results in the killing of the females in excess of the natural increment of young breeders. The injurious effects of pelagic sealing have greatly increased in recent years, owing to the presence of the Japanese vessels using firearms and operating throughout the season in close proximity to the rookeries, and sometimes forming a close cordon through which the seals have had to pass on their way from and to the rookeries."

"The fur seal service has become under the jurisdiction of the Bureau at a time when the condition of the seal herd is worse than ever before, when the outlook is most discouraging and when the contract for the lease of the islands for a period of twenty years must, under the law, be renewed. Under the existing circumstances, the value of the franchise is greatly diminished, large financial losses may be sustained by the government, and the perpetuity of the herd is seriously menaced. For many years the precarious condition of the fur seal herd has been constantly brought to the attention of the government by various persons well qualified to present the matter, and every authority has forcefully pointed out the immediate necessity of the government's concluding an arrangement by which the slaughter of the seals when away from the islands in search of food should be prevented. The net outcome of the work, arguments, recommendations and pleas of a long procession of special commissioners, experts and agents has been the passage of a law by which American fishermen are prohibited from engaging in pelagic sealing, while fishermen of all other nationalities are permitted to do so, and (2) the steady and rapid decimation of the herd, which has occurred entirely independently of the legitimate operations on the islands."

**What Might Have Been.**  
"If pelagic sealing could have been stopped in 1897, the seal herd today would contain 300,000 breeding cows (as against 50,000, the number of the season of 1909), and the product of the hauling grounds would have risen to 50,000 skins, yielding a government revenue of \$500,000, as against less than 15,000 skins and a government revenue of \$143,000 for the present year. Without the drain of pelagic sealing the herd would continue to increase almost indefinitely."

"The Alaskan fur-seals constitute the most valuable fishery resource that any government in the world ever possessed. It is little less than a national disgrace that the herd of four to six million seals which came into our possession when Alaska was

acquired from Russia and has been under our charge ever since should have been allowed to dwindle until today it numbers less than 150,000 of all ages. The mildest way in which to characterize the dissipation of this great source of wealth to our people and of revenue to our government is that it is a serious indictment of our business capacity. The extent of our loss may be partially seen when it is stated that the failure to maintain the seal herd during the last thirteen years resulted in a net loss of revenue of not less than \$1,600,000, has permitted nearly 300,000 fur-seals, having a market value of over \$5,000,000, to be appropriated by aliens, and has encouraged those nefarious pelagic operations by which additional fur-seals, having a value of at least \$5,000,000, have been killed at sea, but not recovered; while through the slaughter of breeding females their pups—on the islands, unborn, and prospective—with a potential value of fully \$20,000,000, have been sacrificed and wasted."

The city council of Nanaimo has endorsed the Vancouver resolution favoring provincial ownership and operation of all telephone services.

## This Might Be Just What You Want

Choice corner lot in Oak Bay District—one block from car line on Davie Street for \$750, or the lot adjoining for \$700.

## Tracksell, Anderson & Co.

1210 BROAD STREET.

Phone 1722

Also Regina, Sask.

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo RAILWAY

Time Table Now in Effect

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
(Read Down)				(Read Up)			
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Monday, Friday, Sunday	Daily	Daily	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Monday, Friday, Sunday	Daily	Daily
16.00	8.00 Lv.	Victoria	Ar. 12.05	19.00			
17.12	10.15	Seawangan Lake	10.48	17.42			
17.30	10.35	Coble Hill	10.55	17.30			
17.48	11.00	Duncans	10.95	16.58			
18.20	11.32	Chomahus	9.25	16.22			
18.43	11.57	La Gymneth	9.00	15.58			
19.23	12.35	Nanaimo	8.15	15.15			
19.45	12.53 Ar.	Wellington	Lv. 8.00	15.00			

L. D. CHETHAM, District Pass. Agent.

## Very Low Rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles

Personally Conducted Excursion  
To Mexico via JENSEN LINE S.S. "ELLA"  
SAILING FROM VICTORIA THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24th.  
Particulars, Reservations,  
R. V. WINCH & CO., Ltd., 521 Fort St., Temple Bldg., Victoria. Phone 145.

## For Prince Rupert

And Way Ports  
S. S. St. Denis

Will Sail  
Wednesday, Feb. 16th

John Barnsley

Agent,  
534 Yates St.

Phone 1925.

## Direct Steamers New York to Victoria Every 60 Days

S. S. "Cousdon," Sailing February 15th.

For cargo space apply  
JOHN BARNESLEY

534 Yates Street, City.

## BARGAINS

in Chinese and Japanese Silks

LEE DYE & CO.

Next Fire Hall

Cormorant St. and 707 Fort

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO

AND Southern California  
Leave Victoria 8 a. m. February 14, 21; QUEEN, Feb. 16 9 p. m.; Feb. 23 3 p. m.

For Seattle, steamer GORVONOR or QUEEN, Feb. 16 9 p. m.; Feb. 23 3 p. m. For Seattle, steamer COPTAGE CITY leaves Seattle Feb. 14, 26. TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Water St. Phone 4.

R. P. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd. Agents

C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent

112 Market St., San Francisco.

For further information obtain folder.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON.

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address

W. S. COOKSON,

Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent,

125 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## TO THE KLONDIKE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply,

TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.

405 Winch Building,

Vancouver, B. C.

## Canadian Mexican Line

TO AND FROM MEXICO.

Europe and Eastern Canada

VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers.

S. S. Lonsdale will leave on the 28th of each month.

Apply to Shallcross & Macaulay, Agents, Victoria.



## THEY KEEP THE BRAKES SET

And So Can Never Do Their Best

Many men, and more women, go through life like a train with the engine tugging, but the brakes hard on. They never get anywhere near top speed, because they are never really well.

Probably they do not own even to themselves that they are sick, but they scarcely know what it is to really "feel good." Always there is headache, or that "drugged out feeling" which makes good work, either mental or physical, utterly impossible.

The most common trouble with all these people is that they have Constipation. Their systems are poisoned with the waste matter, which stays in the blood, instead of being promptly removed by the bowels. Harsh purgatives are worse than no treatment at all, because they weaken and irritate the bowels, instead of curing the trouble.

The natural and permanent cure for Constipation, is "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" combines the well known laxative principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. So perfect is the combination that "Fruit-a-tives" acts like the fresh fruit, by stimulating the sluggish liver to supply the proper amount of bile to move the bowels regularly.

The most stubborn cases of Constipation promptly yield to the curative and corrective effects of "Fruit-a-tives."

50 cents a box, six for \$2.50, or trial box, 25 cents—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Ltd., Ottawa.

## "Sempre Giovine"

(ALWAYS YOUNG.)

Contains no glycerine—neither a balm nor a cream—but a combination of pure vegetable oils. The celebrated Marietta Stanley preparations, 50c per box at

## HALL'S

Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas  
Tel. 201.

## City of Saskatoon

### Tenders Wanted

### Electric Light Poles

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, City Clerk, will be received until 5 o'clock p.m., Monday, February 21st, 1910, for the following:

One car, 35 foot cedar poles, 8 in. top, clear and straight;  
One car, 40 foot cedar poles, 8 in. top, clear and straight.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Mayor.  
H. H. TRUSDALE, City Clerk.  
Saskatoon, February 4th, 1910.



## The Hudson's Bay Co.

Sole Agents  
For British Columbia.

## for chapped hands or frost bite—

those ills that winter weather so often brings—

## CALVERT'S Carbolic Ointment

is an effective remedy to know of, and to use.

For a burn, scald, or bruise, for sore skin, cuts, scratches, or similar mishaps, such a soothing, healing, antiseptic Ointment is sure to be needed in your house every day by somebody and some day by everybody. Of Druggists and Stores. Large tin, 35 cents. For sample send 2c. stamp to F. C. Calvert & Co., 349 Dorchester St., West, Montreal.

# PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS



Typhoid is epidemic at Phoenix.

Rossland's thirteenth annual winter carnival is again in full swing.

William McAllister of Victoria, has purchased the Alberni hotel.

An important chemical manure plant has been established at Steveston.

Snowslides are interfering with Great Northern service at Swinto.

The public road from Penticton to Keremeos is reported unsafe for vehicular traffic.

The first Canadian National Apple Show is to be held at Vancouver in November next.

The Provincial government will abolish the license fee of \$100 on fish salted under certain conditions.

Street cleaning and grading and sidewalk-laying have begun at Fort George.

Fort George expects to have a population of at least one thousand in another year.

Constable Frank Aklu has been transferred from Cariboo to the Chilcotin, with headquarters at Hanceville.

The proposed fishing regulations of the Dominion are received with much disfavor among the salmon interests at New Westminster.

Tenders for the position of assessor of the city of Vernon will be received by the council of that city until the 21st instant.

The Canadian-Renard Road Transportation Co. expects to have its first engine and four cars in operation on the old Cariboo road by the 1st of May.

Edward Haney died at the Sisters' Hospital in Rossland a few days ago as a result of neglecting an ulcerated tooth.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Netherby and Miss Ella Pauline Forrest was celebrated at Vancouver on Wednesday last, Rev. C. C. Owen officiating.

The Presbytery of Kootenay has named a special committee to investigate the high cost of living in British Columbia.

Nanaimo will take advantage of the amended provisions of the school act for the encouragement of manual training, and has appropriated \$2,000 for a beginning in this direction.

T. Taylor, an employee of the Pacific Coast Coal Co., at South Wellington, suffering from severe scalds, received through the bursting of a steam pipe.

A piece of metal flew into the eye of F. H. Freeman, motorman at the Nickel plate mine, Hedley, while he was using a jack-hammer to repair a typewriter. The eye will be saved.

Representatives of North Vancouver Council, Board of Trade and Ratepayers' Association have left for Ottawa to do what they can to advance the proposals for the bridging of the Second Narrows.

Vancouver's South African Veterans and Old Campaigners' Association members are preparing to honor Field Marshal Lord Kitchener when he passes through this province on his way from Australia to England.

Hubert G. Kent, a young man from Bellingham, is held by the police at New Westminster for having enticed two young girls of Chilliwack from their homes. The girls are aged respectively thirteen and sixteen.

W. J. Carpenter, a Vancouver photographer, has been committed for trial on a charge of criminal libel, he having allegedly endeavored to blacken the character of one Miss Dolly Mackendry, a former employee.

A lad engaged in railway construction work at Alberni last week had his wrist broken by a flying stone—sent whizzing in his direction in blasting operations. He was holding a stick of dynamite in his hand when he was hit, but the explosive dropped harmlessly to the ground, undischarged.

J. C. Johnnie, the Pitt River Chinaman, held prisoner at New Westminster for having threatened the life of the white schoolmistress, unless he would accept his matrimonial advances, has been adjudged guilty same by the inquiry board, and must now face a trial. The verdict of the commissioners cannot but be accepted as complimentary by friends of the young lady.

One man was instantly electrocuted and two others seriously shocked by accident at the Barnett power house of the B.C.E.R. Co., on Thursday last. A "dead" wire was being changed, when a live wire carrying 30,000 volts broke, a short distance away, and grounded. The current was communicated through the galvanized iron roof of the building.

How Rossland came to be named is the text of a little story told by Milton Graves, an old-timer of the camp now revisiting it for the first time. Ross Thompson applied to the postal authorities to have the place named Thompson. Word came back from Ottawa that there was already an place in the province called Thompson and, therefore, a new name would have to be used. The news was discussed by a party gathered at the old Cliff Hotel. Mrs. Stewart, who was running the hotel, then suggested that a name with Ross in it would be just right. After thinking a moment she said that Rossland would be just right for a name. The idea was at once adopted by Mr. Thompson, and an application was made to the proper authorities, and thus it is that the city received its pretty name from the ingenuity of a woman.

## CREDITORS SUSPICIOUS

Vancouver Chinaman Who Did Big Jewelry Business Is Placed Under Arrest

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—Under ordinary circumstances a Chinaman isn't thought to be absolutely necessary to any community on this continent, but in Vancouver there is a Chinaman whom certain people were so anxious to have come back, or show himself, that they secured a warrant for his arrest. His name is Ernest Lee, and for months he had carried on a large retail jewelry business, which now is no more.

It is alleged that certain wholesale jewelry firms want Ernest to tell them what he did with about \$15,000 worth of jewelry or, if he sold the jewelry, to come through with a portion of the coin or make some settlement. There are further allegations also that Ernest hasn't paid a bill for so long that he could spot a collector in a crowd, and tell him who he was looking for. The creditors, it is stated, became vacillating looking for him, while Detective Perry grew gaunt as a greyhound trying to single out one slant-eyed gentleman among all the yellow people who look as if he might at some time have been in the jewelry business. Many parts of the province were searched, but last night he was caught here in Vancouver's own China, which white people and even the police know comparatively little about.

Lee for almost a year had a jewelry business on Hastings street east of the Woods hotel, and during almost all of that time he kept an auction sale going. His business was thriving, for it took several clerks to dispose of the elegant jewelry, which was going at auction prices and going fast, so fast that when Ernest would put in a jewelry order which would cause the largest firms to hesitate, the wholesalers, knowing Ernest was using both hands almost 24 hours a day taking in money, readily advanced him unlimited credit, and the wonder is that the amount he is alleged to have gone into debt was not \$50,000 instead of \$15,000.

But recently, no one seems just quite sure when Ernest quietly closed his business out, it is said, and it is further stated that through some source or other the creditors were informed that Ernest was in financial straits, which he would deeply regret would necessitate his arranging a settlement at 10 cents on the dollar.

The creditors could not understand why Ernest should so suddenly broke. If he went broke at all and they could not associate these allegations with circumstances with the rushing business the Oriental was doing. So early this week a warrant was secured for him on a charge of defrauding creditors. Neither hide nor hair of Ernest was seen until yesterday, when he was being hauled in the police court this morning.

## CUSTOM OF PARIS

In This Case the Costume Maker Was Found at Fault and Had to Pay Costs

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A question which is of considerable interest to the fair sex, as it concerns the obligations of dressmakers to their customers, has just been settled by one of the Parisian law courts. Last summer a lady, wishing to give a trial order to an unassuming couturiere, established at some distance from the business quarter of the city, ordered a costume, which was duly sent to her house, and found to be so satisfactory that a few months afterwards she ordered a couple of dresses, which, however, the tradeswoman declined to forward to her dwelling, saying that she could go to the shop, pay the bill, and take them away with her. The customer refused to do so, arguing that the dresses should be sent to her, and that she ought to be allowed due leisure for the inspection of the account. But the dressmaker held firm, so the lady, whose husband is a distinguished member of the Paris bar, determined to refer the matter to the law court, which deals with such points. When the case was heard, the couturiere said:

"My conduct in this affair has been irreproachable, as I have only conformed to the law, which empowers me to refuse to deliver goods until I keep back costumes which have been ordered of me."

"This is quite wrong (argued the lady's husband, who pleaded for his wife). This right to which reference is made cannot be exercised in this case, for there has been no refusal to pay, but, on the contrary, the lady settled the bill after due examination of it and the forwarding of the goods. Besides, the proof that this is the custom is to be found in the fact that the first costume ordered was brought to the house without any objection having been raised on the part of the wife."

The lawyer won the case for his wife, the court having in its judgment set forth that the trouble simply arose from the fact that, contrary to what had happened on the first occasion, the dressmaker had refused to take the dresses to the lady's house for her to try on for a few days, adding that the plaintiff's claim was fully justified, and that as the goods ought to have been forwarded some slight compensation was due to her. So the couturiere has to pay \$4 by way of damages, and has also to deliver to the lady the dresses in question, three days, and in good condition, all which she will have to put down 40 cents for every day's delay.

This case seems to be only one more illustration of the shyness of the average tradesman to deliver goods on the slightest credit, favorably known customers who are domiciled in Paris, while he is ready to reposit the most implicit confidence in total strangers who give him the address of some fashionable hotel, and who may leave from one day to the other without remembering to settle their accounts.

## M. Lepine Honored.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The academy of moral and political sciences in the Department of the energy and devotion shown by M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, during the floods here has conferred on him the Audiffret-Pasquier prize, the highest in its gift. M. Lepine, exhausted by his labors, is now confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

DELAND, FLA., Feb. 12.—The four-year-old daughter of Perry Teller was found dead at 5 p.m. in the front yard of her home in Glenwood, had been stabbed during her parents' absence and indications are that she had been assaulted. Suspicion points to a neighbor, who has been taken by sheriffs with bloodhounds and posse.

Don't overlook that Fort street opportunity. See The Griffith Co.'s advertisement today.

# Magnificent Family Residence



## With Grounds Over Two Acres in Extent

Fronting on Cook Street and Hillside Avenue.

**THE HOUSE**—This is well and substantially built with stone and brick foundations and large basement. Contains large double drawing rooms, fine library with panelled wainscoting, diningroom, kitchen, conservatory, butler's and servant's pantries, milk room, main hall, front and back stairs, seven bedrooms and finely appointed bathroom with the very best plumbing. There is a modern hot-water heating plant in perfect condition with radiators in every room, also a fireplace in nearly every room. The electric lighting is right up to date, with wall return switches to almost every light.

**THE OUTBUILDING**—An excellent barn is sold with the house, in which is room for three horses, 2 buggies, besides space for a cow, etc., with loft for hay and grain. The barn is fitted with electric light.

**THEIR CONDITION**—The house and barn have just been repainted, while every room in the house has been repapered and decorated. New tinwork has been placed on the roofs of the verandahs and new eaves and gutters put on. All the blinds are sold with the house, and electric fixtures.

**THE GROUNDS**—The grounds are over two acres in extent, are planted with all kinds of valuable shrubs and trees, including a large number of holly, laurel and cypress.

**THE OUTLOOK**—It is impossible to speak too highly of this residence as a family home. It is one of the best built houses in the city, well and conveniently arranged, in perfect condition, and commands a view of the city and surroundings unequalled in any other situation.

**TERMS:**  
\$3000 Cash

**The Price \$9000**

**Balance 1 and 2 Years.**



## Island Investment Co.

Bank of Montreal Chambers.

Phone 1494.

## NOMAD SHOWMEN

British Members of Craft Celebrate Twenty-First Anniversary of Foundation of Society

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The people of showland celebrated this week in London and Manchester, and in places all over the country, where they are making ready for their summer season "on the road," the twenty-first anniversary of their guild.

Of these wandering folk, 70,000 exist today in England. Open-hearted, cheerful, Bohemians, they are fair-featured, fair-thinking, all with the love of the life on the road in their heart and blood. This was how the travelling show-people were described by one who has studied them for more than twenty years—Mr. F. H. Pedgriff, manager of the Era newspaper. He was one of the founder of the guild, known in its early days as the Vandwellers' Society.

With the first promise of spring, brasswork being polished, and show-trunks newly painted, these people of the road will start cheerfully forth upon their wanderings, disdaining the sleeping places of ordinary folk, and living happily afloat until the dull days of October send them into winter quarters.

"This is the life they love—the changing life of the road," said Mr. Pedgriff. "It is their habits, not their instincts, which have changed. In the old days the showman lived uncleanly in a cramped, dingy sleeping wagon. Now his living saloon rivals in its artfully designed comforts, the luxury of the first-class Pullman car."

Although the showmen are still of the same restless family, the fair of the old days was quite unlike the fair of today, pointed out Mr. Pedgriff. Then, in the flickering flare of oil lamps, acrobats twisted about on carpets spread upon the ground, there were rowdy boxing booths, and dreadful freaks and monstrosities in rustic painted booths. Now with the fair ground light as day, in the light of electric lamps, for which the current is made by the showman's own elaborate machinery, are fine portable theatres, where cinematograph pictures are shown, and a wealth of costly apparatus for providing new sensations such as helter-skelter, gliding gondolas and galloping wooden horses.

## Mr. Fairbanks Visits Berlin.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Former Vice-President Fairbanks left this city today for Berlin. He was given a warm farewell at the railroad station.

Income enough from that Fort street lot to carry it. The Griffith Co.'s advertisement tells you about it.

## ESCAPED MOB

Negro Accused of Badly Wounding Little White Girl Comes Near to Lynching

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 12.—After hiding from a mob of angry citizens at Whistler, a small town near Mobile, for nearly six hours, Sheriff Drago tonight succeeded in jailing Houston Moseley, the negro charged with assaulting and beating Kate Walters, a white girl, twelve years old.

Shortly after Moseley was placed in jail, another negro was arrested at Whistler, and it was stated that there is considerable doubt as to the guilt of Moseley. Excitement at Whistler is intense, but it is believed the authorities have the situation well in hand. It was at first reported in Mobile that the mob had taken Moseley from the officers at Whistler and this gave rumors of a lynching.

In the firing which followed the discovery of the negro in the hands of the officers, Moseley was shot through the thigh, but Sheriff Drago cluded the mob and landed the prisoner in the jail here.

Shortly after two o'clock this afternoon the Walters girl was walking along the railroad track at Bestor, Ala., two miles north of Whistler. She noticed a negro standing on a trestle and saw that he had a gun. She turned and ran, but the negro fired upon her and she fell to the ground. The girl was painfully wounded in the back, but her injuries are not fatal. The negro came to the prostrate form of his victim, and seeing that she was alive, evidently tried to kill her by striking her over the head with the butt end of his gun.

## INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS

Effort Made to Incite Chinese Against Europeans by Means of Posters

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—Mischievous placards have lately been circulated in certain parts of China in which all sorts of sinister designs are attributed to foreign countries. The statements made by the authors, who are said to be employed in Government schools, touch the height of absurdity, but are none the less calculated to move an ignorant populace to adopt such measures as the boycotting of foreign goods and the harassing of foreign enterprises, if not others of a more violent character.

In one placard, emanating from the province of Kuangsi, it is stated that China's end is approaching, as the powers have demanded financial su-

pervision over, as well as administrative control of the empire, and that, should these be placed in foreign hands, China will share the fate of Egypt and Korea, and her people will be designated "slaves of a dead country." Students and other classes are therefore urged to undertake military drill, with a view to resolute resistance to foreign aggression.

A second document, which hails from North Kiangsi, is more explicit in its details of China's plight. It sets forth that the powers, assembled at The Hague conference, determined to divide China "like a melon." France holds Kuangsi and has several myriads of soldiers on its borders. Russia threatens Mongolia; the British navy is in the neighborhood of Hongkong; twenty men-of-war of the United States have gone to Shanghai to seize strategic points on the Yangtze. Beyond this, "it is not necessary to particularize," for every power is standing by to take over its special portion of a dismembered China.

The document adds: "Poland has been swallowed up; India cannot escape the control of England. So, since after we are overcome, we are to be offered up as sacrificed animals, why not let us first take the blood of our enemies and sprinkle it on our spears and shields?" Where these and similar inflammatory circulars are being distributed the people are said to be more excited than they have been for many years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—While playing with his father's revolver, John Brady, a nine-year-old boy, shot and killed his mother in their home in Harlem tonight. The bullet ploughed its way past the cheek of John's baby brother Thomas, whom the mother was carrying and entered the woman's head. She sank to the floor without a cry dead. Mrs. Brady was 31 years old.

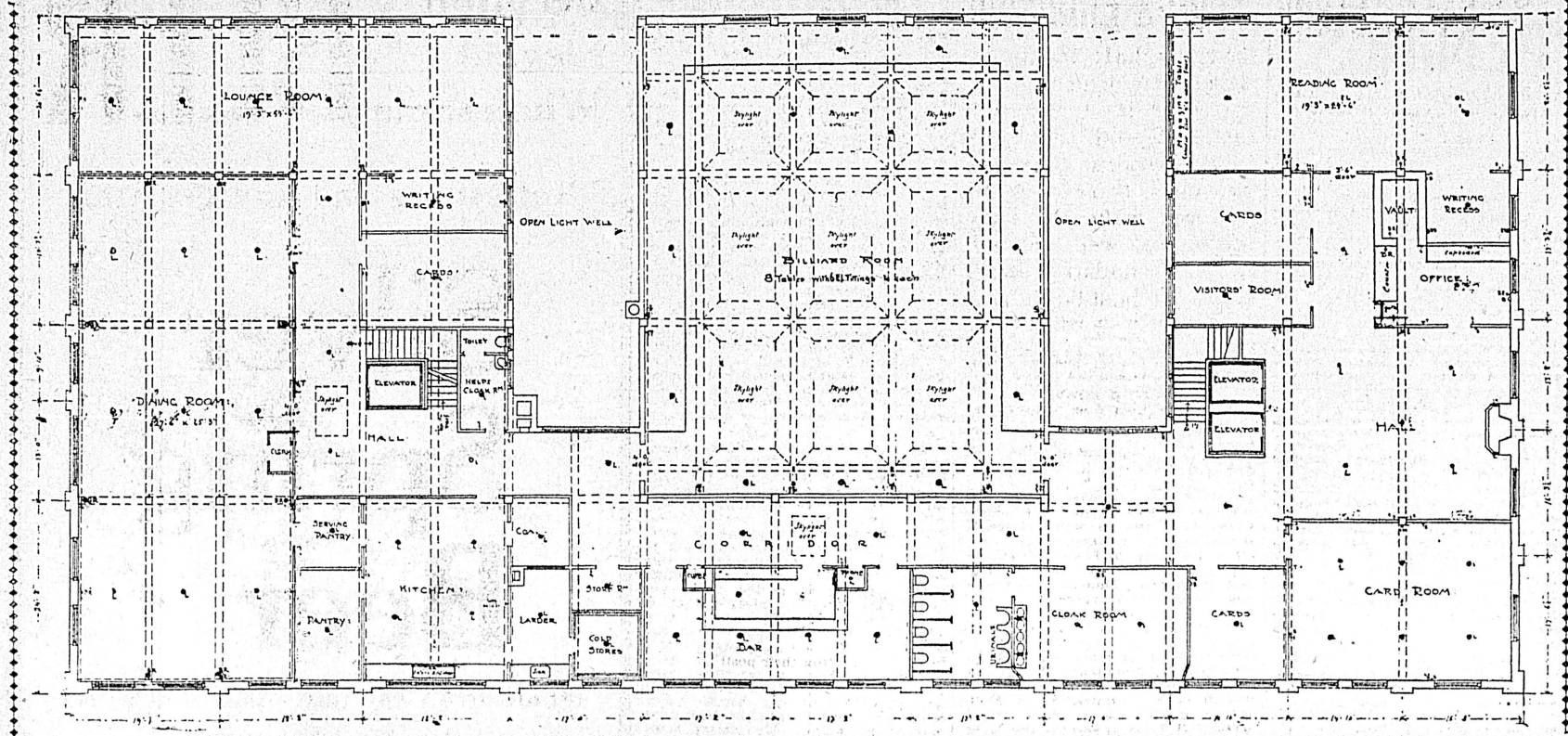
Monday is your opportunity to get a good buy on Fort street. See The Griffith Co.'s advertisement today.

## NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the stock of the Island Transfer Company, consisting chiefly of horses, hacks, wagons, harness, safe and stable requisites, which may be seen at the stable on Fort street. Tenders in sealed envelopes addressed to me and marked "Tender." Must be left at my office before noon of Monday, the 21st inst. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars on application to ROBERT S. DAY, 820 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.



# GROUND PLAN OF NEW QUARTERS FOR PACIFIC CLUB



The tenants who will occupy the fine offices and stores in the new Pemberton block at Broad and Fort streets, when it is finished will not be signed up for some time yet although practically all of the space is spoken for. One occupant has been definitely decided upon however, and that one is the Pacific Club, now quartered in the Duck block and which will have, when the preparations now under way are completed, one of the very finest homes on the Pacific coast, in the upper flat of

the new building with ample bedroom space on a portion of the fifth floor. The plans for the new club quarters were prepared by C. C. Mesher & Co., the architects who planned the block and they show a wonderfully comfortable and clever arrangement of the space. At the annual meeting of the club Tuesday evening the question of the new quarters was discussed at length amid much enthusiasm. Every member of the club is working tooth and nail to do what he can to make the

new home a happy and pleasant one. Eighteen thousand dollars will be expended in furnishing the club rooms and already upwards of 25 fine heads, inclusive of caribou, mountain sheep and moose and bear, have been secured. These will be hung above the plate rails and the effect will be charming. The club floor will be reached by private elevators. These will land the members right at the two main entrances to the club rooms. No expense

will be spared in the fitting of the rooms. The feature in this regard will be the billiard room, which will form the central wing of the floor with an outside wall on one side, open light walls on two of the remaining sides and skylights over the entire roof. In this magnificent room there will be eight full-sized standard English billiard tables with all the accessories and ample room for the players. On the Fort street side there will be the reading-room, hall and office, a

large hall, the dining-room, lounge room, toilet-rooms, kitchen and bar. The reading-room, card-rooms, writing-room, lounge hall and cloak-rooms will be handsomely grouped. The reading-room and the lounge-room will be very large and comfortable the latter being so situated as to give a splendid view of the harbor. The club expects to move into the new quarters by the end of July. It is expected that by that time the membership will be close to 400.

give a popular lecture. Strangers and visitors are always welcome to all the meetings.

## METHODIST

### Metropolitan.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, T. E. Holling, B. A. Residence 916 Johnson street. Fifty-first anniversary, 19th anniversary, 11 a. m., public worship, sermon by Rev. Henry Irving Rasmus, D. D., pastor of First Methodist Episcopal church, Spokane, Wash.; anthems, "Be Joyful in the Lord," Morey; "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes," Whitfield; 2:30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p. m., Spring Ridge; 7:10 p. m., organ recital by Edward Parsons, (a) Prelude and Fugue in D Minor, Tiesse; (b) Andante from Violin Concerto, Mendelssohn; (c) Melody in A flat, Gullmunt; 7:30 p. m., public worship, sermon by Dr. Rasmus; anthem, "There is a Green Hill Far Away," solo "Hear Me When I Call," Bruno Huhn, by Miss Cocker. Rev. Dr. Rasmus will deliver his popular lecture on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, subject, "Life as the Climax of Art." All cordially invited. Strangers and visitors specially welcome.

### James Bay.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. A. N. Miller, pastor; public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; morning subject: "Soul Winning." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Evangelistic services will be held in the church every evening during the week except Saturday, commencing at 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

### Centennial.

Pastor, Rev. A. Henderson. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Stevenson of Emmanuel Baptist church will preach in the morning; the pastor will preach in the evening. At the close of the evening service there will be a love feast; anthems, morning, "Come Holy Ghost," evening, "The Eyes of All." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.

## CONGREGATIONAL

### First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Henderson, B. A., pastor, will preach. Morning theme: "The Clarion Call of the Gospel." Evening subject will be a consideration of a vital subject "Church Union; Is it Desirable on the Present Suggested Basis?" Sunday school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s valentine social Monday at 8 p. m. Men's own social club impromptu debate Tuesday at 8 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers, visitors and friends are always cordially welcomed.

## REFORMED EPISCOPAL

### Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. Thomas W. Gladstone, being the opening of the Lenten courses. Morning, "Let Us Shout Let Slip the Truth." Evening, "Salvation." Wednesday at 11 a. m., litany and address on the Lord's prayer. Thursday 8 p. m. prayer and exposition on the Book of Revelations. Friday 3:30 p. m., Bible reading in the school. Morning—Organ, Andante, C. P. Pearce; psalms, Cathedral psalter; te deum, 21st morning; benedictus, Stainer No. 1; hymns, 1:2, 151; organ, Chorale, J. W. Elliott. Evening—Organ, Prelude, J. E. Campbell; hymn, 147; magnificent, Turner; nunc dimittis Turner; hymns, 144, 145, 20; organ, Postlude, T. Adams.

## LUTHERAN

### St. Paul's Lutheran.

331 Meares street. Divine services as follows: In German at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon: "Being Reconciled to God." Anthem, "O Lord Do Thou Abide." In English at 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon: "Is Christianity a Failure?" baritone solo, "Lamb of God." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Instructional and devotional classes for children every Saturday at 2 p. m. Sunday school teachers' devotional meeting every Friday evening at 7:30. Church society at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerlich, pastor.

### Grace English Lutheran.

Until a permanent church home is secured services are being held in the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora avenue and Douglas street. Sunday services will be as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject of sermon: "The Prophecy of Malakias." Evening service at 7:30, subject: "The Perishing Spent Life." The Sunday school meets at 2:30 p. m. An effort is being made to double the attendance before entering the proposed new church building. Children may enroll at any time. A cordial invitation is extended to all. William C. Drach, western field secretary, pastor.

## BAPTIST

### Tabernacle.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes: morning, "Joseph and His Brethren," evening, "Which Things are Allegory." On Monday at 8 p. m. the young people will meet at the home of the pastor for a social evening.

### Emmanuel.

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Morning, 11 a. m., Rev. A. Henderson, Centennial Methodist church. Evening, 7:30, Rev. W. Stevenson. Subject: "The Forgiveness of Sins." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30. Pastor's class at 2:30, subject "The Kingdom of God." B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. The Sunday music follows: Holy, Holy, Holy; hymns, 41, 609; organ, Andante A. Reinhard; hymn 348. Evening—Hymns, 72, 317; anthem, "The Eyes of All Await on Thee," Sir G. J. Elvey; organ, Invocation, L. Vely; hymn, 64.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Salvation Army Citadel.

Services: 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., Salvation meeting in the Citadel. "Star" Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson, the corps officers, will conduct the week-end meetings. All are invited.

### First Unitarian.

Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street. Divine service Sunday at 7:30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Kellington, M. A., the pastor, will preach. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all.

## Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Baumgart, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at

**1515 Quadra St.**  
(Corner of Pandora)

**Tuesday, Feb'y 15**

At 2 o'clock, the whole of the  
**Household Furniture and Effects**

Contained therein including:

DRAWING ROOM—Piano by Erhardt, very handsome British plate mirror in carved walnut frame, 9 ft. x 3 ft. six inches, four walnut upholstered chairs, wicker chair, mahogany pedestal table, mahogany what-nots, very handsome cozy corners, Gipsy table, draperies, curtains, carpet, etc.

DINING ROOM—Extension table, oak dining chairs, walnut bookcase, oak octagon tables, carpet rugs, arm chairs, clock, mirror, curtains, cutlery, electric plated ware, crockery, glassware, etc.

KITCHEN—Albion range (in good order), gas range (nearly new), cooking utensils, kitchen table, chairs, linoleum, etc.

HALL—Walnut hall rack, rugs, stair carpets, ladies' Rambler bicycle.

BEDROOMS—Handsome carved walnut bedroom suites, with horse hair box mattresses, and horse hair top mattresses, chest of drawers, mirrors, carpets, curtains, wardrobes, elm bedroom suite, mahogany washstand, walnut settee, walnut rockers, toilet-ware, sofas, iron bed, mattresses, electric heaters, blankets, bed linen, heater, electric safe, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

**Maynard & Son**  
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will move to salesroom, 1314 Broad Street, and will sell on

**Friday, 18th.**  
2 p.m.

WELL KEPT AND DESIRABLE

**Furniture & Effects**  
SMALL ENGLISH PIANO AND STEEL RANGE  
PURE BRED BLACK MINORCAS AND BROWN LEHIGH CHICKENS  
FOUR INCUBATORS, Etc.  
Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

**Stewart Williams & Co.**

Duly instructed, will sell by Public Auction at their Mart, 637 Fort street, on

**Thursday, Feb. 17th**  
AT 2.30  
A QUANTITY OF

**Household Furniture and Effects**

Including: Brass and iron bedsteads, springs and top mattresses, wooden beds and box mattresses; a quantity of wire springs and top mattresses, washing machine, sofas, tables, drop leaf dining table, chairs, office desks, sideboard, toilet ware, carpets, perambulator, mirrors, mahogany washstands, heaters, rattan chairs, screens, bureaus and stands, pillows, stretcher, good linoleum and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

IMPORTANT SALE OF LIVE STOCK, GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

**Stewart Williams & Company**

Duly instructed by M. H. B. Medd, Esq., will sell by Public Auction on Shopland's old farm, part of the Taylor Ranch, North Saanich, on

**Thursday, Feb'y 24**  
At 11 o'clock

a quantity of Live Stock, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Hay, Grain, Roots, Machinery, etc., including: 1 Registered Clydesdale Mare, 5 years old, in foal, crippled but able to plough; 1 Clydesdale Filly, foal 6 months old; Stylish Driving Horse, 15 hands 2 inches, rising 4 years, by Athel (thoroughbred), dam a mare by Lockhart, son of Nutwood, breeding guaranteed; Pure Bred Jersey Bull, 2 years old; 10 Jersey Cows, springing now or to calve very soon; 7 Yearling Jersey Heifers; 2 Jersey Calves; 2 large Yorkshire Bred Sows, heavy in pig; 25 Young Pigs from 30 to 55 lbs. weight; 65 Southdown, Oxford and Hampshire Ewes, with lambs at foot or in lamb, to imported Hampshire Rams; 15 Tons Timothy and Clover Hay, baled; 15 Tons Oak and Pee Straws; 12 Tons Pure Manchurian Barley; 10 Tons Pure Gartner Oats; 5 Tons Blue Stem Spring Wheat; 5 Tons Field Peas; 5 Tons "Up-to-Date" Potatoes; 5 tons Sutton's "Reliance" Potatoes; all grain and potatoes sacked; 5 Tons Mangels and Turnips; a number of Laying Bred Ducks, Turkeys and Rabbits; 1 Dandie Dinmont Terrier; 6-Hole Nugget Range (nearly new); New Massey Harris Mower; New Massey Harris Hay Rake, 24 teeth, Poles and Shafts; Cart, Sulky Cart, etc.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash, over that amount eight months approved notes will be taken, drawing 8 per cent. Five per cent. discount for cash. Lunch will be served on the grounds. Take the 7:45 a. m. train to Sydney.

For further particulars apply to The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

**Christadelphians.**

A. O. U. W. buildings, Yates street. Public meeting at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Is There Hope for the Unjustified After Death?" All are welcome.

# The Great Rush For Bargains At FULLERTON'S Big Closing Sale

## Still Keeps Up

The hundreds of satisfied customers show that we have kept every word of our advertisements. Everything must go. The prices in every line are cut to rock bottom.



## The Big Extra Specials for Tomorrow

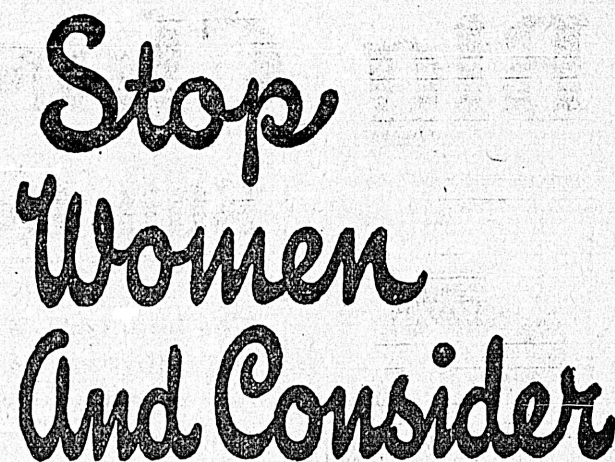
MEN'S \$6.00 BOOT, at	<b>\$3.95</b>	MEN'S \$5.50 and \$5 BOOT at	<b>\$2.95</b>	About 100 pairs of odd sizes at	<b>\$1.95</b>
LADIES' \$5.50 and \$6.00 BOOTS, fine patent leather and kid turn and welt soles. All new and latest styles.	<b>\$2.95</b>	150 PAIRS OF LADIES' FINE BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, calf and kid leathers; all sizes. Regular values up to \$5.00. Sale Price	<b>\$1.35</b>	BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, at, per pair	<b>\$1.45</b>
LADIES' FINE WALKING BOOTS, kid, with patent tip; nice easy fitters. Regular \$5. Sale Price	<b>\$1.95</b>	CHILDREN'S BROKEN LINES OF FINE SHOES, button and lace; all sizes. Values up to \$2. Sale Price	<b>50c</b>		
LADIES' STRAP SLIPPERS, turn soles. Regular \$3. Sale Price	<b>\$1.60</b>				

See our windows. The prices will amaze you. Never before and never again will you have such chances to save money on shoes.

**Fullerton's Closing Sale**  
Look for the Big YELLOW Signs. 1008 Government St.



Beautiful  
Elegant  
Wholesome



## Subscribe for The Colonist



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One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.

No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.

Phone No. 11.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

**ARCHITECTS**  
GRIFFITH, H. S., ARCHITECT, 1006 Government St. Phone 1489.  
HOOPER, THOMAS, ARCHITECT—IN practice for 25 years. Twenty-five years. Plans and specifications furnished on application. Office, 5 Sisters Block, Phone 437.  
MACLURE, S., ARCHITECT—5 AND 6 FIVE SISTERS BLDG. Tel. 1394; 1394, Office, 1157.  
ROCHFORD, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—OFFICES FIVE SISTERS BLOCK. Phone 1804.  
ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—Room 15 FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Office 2188, Residence 1-1398.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TEL. 1230.  
PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., PHONE 241, 606-608 FORT ST.—We issue reliable baggage checks. Furniture, moving and storage a specialty.  
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PRINTS, ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE, six cents per foot. Timber and land maps. Electric Blue Print and Map Co., 1318 Leavenworth.

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VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.—Boats and launches built; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop, 424 David street, W. D. Duck, manager. Phone 205.

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THE COLONIST HAS THE BEST equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.  
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS**  
STANDARD STATIONERY CO.—SOUVENIRS, post cards, latest books, newspapers of the world. Agents Hemmingson Typewriters, 94 Govt St. Phone 376.  
**BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.**  
HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT Hubbs' Oriental Alley, opposite Panacea Theatre.

**BOTTLES.**  
ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES WANTED—Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS**  
LUNNEY BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, are prepared to give prices on all building and contracting work. Phone 479. We attend to your order.  
WESTHOLME LUMBER CO., LTD.—General Contractors and Builders, office 701 Broughton. Phone 1804.

**BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.**  
ANDERSON, W. J.—MANTELS, GRATES and Tiles. Estimates and orders. P. O. Box 28, Tel. 138. Corner Langley and Courtney Sts.

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VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—PITMAN'S shorthand, Touch typewriting, bookkeeping, etc.; unlimited dictation practice by Edison's business phonograph; free premises, specially adapted; fees, \$60 for course in advanced shorthand; \$12.50. Day and evening classes. Phone 1615, opposite Spencer's.

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CAPITAL CARPENTER AND JOINING factory, Alfred Jones. All kinds of alterations, jobbing work. 1003 Vancouver and Yates street. Office phone B2011. Res. R109.

**FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS AND JOBBING.** Call on J. W. Holden, carpenter and joiner, corner Fort and Quadra, Tel. 1-1762.

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MABLE, WM.—IMPORTER OF MACLACHLAN buggies, traps; cannot be beaten for durability. Warehouse 717 Johnson St. Phone 1236.

**ROBT. LEDINGHAM—AGENT BAYNES** carriages, buggies, cars. Long distance axles. Rubber tires on old wire. Good stock. 723 Cormorant St.

**CHIMNEY SWEEPING & WHITEWASHING.**  
O'BRIEN BROS., CHIMNEY AND FURNACE CLEANERS. Mossy roofs cleaned. Phone 2262.

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QIM FOK YUEN—IMPORTERS, DEALERS in rice, tea and silk; full line of high-class china and curios. Store 1716 and 1718 Government St. Phone 427.

**F. G. ALDOUS, C.E.—All kinds of civil** engineering and surveying undertaken. Railroad location and construction a specialty. 1107 Langley St.

**CLOTHES CLEANING WORKS**  
GENTS' CLOTHES CLEANED, DYED, pressed and pressed; umbrellas and parasols washed. Cleaned and dyed. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St. Just east of Douglas. Phone 1-167.

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BURT, GEO.—DEALER IN ALL KINDS of wood and coal. Delivered to any part of city. Tel. 1394. Current rates. Phone 432, Yards, 735 Pandora.

**GO TO F. B. GRICE TO GET YOUR SALL** orders. Wood piled in yard or lot by order. Estimates guaranteed. 4 cords or over. Tel. 140.

**HALL & WALKER—WELLINGTON COL-** lieries Coal, Cornor Anthracite Coal, blacksmith and locally prepared. Telephone 82; 1232 Government St.

**KINGHAM, J. & CO.—OFFICE 1303** Broad St. Coal delivered to any part of city at the city and country rates. Phone 437, Wharf, foot of Chatham St.

**PAINTER, J. E. & SONS—COAL, WOOD** and bark of finest quality at current rates. Try our own and specially prepared coal. Phone 436, Office 611 Cormorant St.

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ROYAL DAIRY—CREAMERY BUTTER, ice cream, milk and buttermilk; reliable for quality and purity. Dairy 1110 Douglas St. Tel. 1394. Phone 437.

**VICTORIA CREAMERY—MANUFACTUR-** ers finest creamery butter; dealers in buttermilk, cream, ice cream and pure milk. Office, 1311 Broad St. Phone 1344.

**DETECTIVE.**  
V. I. SECRET SERVICE—ROOM 24, 1001 Fort St. Wm. Williams' Tel. 1394, criminal and commercial investigations, accounts collected, etc. Lady detectives. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 452.

**DIAMONDS**  
WE SELL ONLY THE VERY FINEST selected stones, which we buy direct from the cutters. The moderate price at which we sell these is the secret of our large business. Redfern & Sons, Diamond Merchants, Government St.

**DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING**  
JUN LEE & CO., DEALER IN DRY goods, ladies' silk and cotton under- wear; dresses made to order. Hot house plants and cut flowers. 1601 Douglas St.

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B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LAR- gest dyeing and cleaning works in the city. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning. Tel. 100. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

**PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—313 FORT** street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to the best. Phone 1394.

**VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 313** Fort street; telephones 717, Ladies and Gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed. DRYMEN.

**HEANEY, JOSEPH—OFFICE, 62** Wharf street. Telephone 171.

**VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—** Telephone 11.

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YOUR TABLEWARE REPLATED AS NEW. Guaranteed to be hand-burnished. The best nickel for durability. Bond & Joseph, 622 Johnson St.

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WING ON—1709 GOVERNMENT ST., Phone 23.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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FOOT & TUSON, ELECTRICAL, CON- tractors. Motor boats, gasoline engines. Phone A-1446. 785 Fort St.

**HAWKINS & HAYWOOD, 728 YATES** St., Electricians; all kinds of supplies carried. Installation, large repairs promptly attended to; prices moderate. Phone 642.

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VICTORIA FISH MARKET—COMPLETE stock of fish, oysters, fruit, poultry and vegetables always in fresh supply. Prompt delivery. Telephone 1-1398. Residence, 1509 Douglas St.

**FURNITURE MOVING VANS.**  
USE BURN'S PADDED FURNITURE AND piano moving vans. Phone 828. Office 735 Pandora.

**GLASS AND GLAZING**  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GLASS—Plate, sheet, prismatic, ornamental, leaded, etc. The Melrose Co., Ltd., 418 Fort St.

**BOY'S ART GLASS, STEEL, CORRED** and leaded light for churches, schools and private dwellings; works and store, 348 Yates St. Phone 584.

**HARDWARE.**  
PRIOR, E. G. & CO.—HARDWARE AND agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Stewart. Phone 404.

**THE HICKMAN TOOL HARDWARE CO.—** Ltd., iron, steel, hardware, cutlery, 39 and 41 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**  
CALIFORNIA HOTEL, 19 JOHNSON ST., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery, complete life-size billiard table, etc. Sports and athletes up to the present day. Supper and breakfast with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

**EMPIRE HOTEL—JOHNSON ST. THOR-** oughly renovated by new management. Most popular moderate priced restaurant in town. Phone 441. Graham & Grant, proprietors.

**NEW HOTEL BRUNSWICK, NICEST LO-** cation in Victoria, nicely furnished. Complete kitchen, large and airy rooms. All cars pass hotel. Two entrances, corner Yates and Douglas. Phone 317.

**THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORNER** Douglas and Cormorant Sts., opposite City Hall. Renovated throughout. Rooms second to none in city. Bath, repulse with hot water. European plan only. Pool room in connection. J. Lucas, Prop.

**MONEY PROBABLY INVESTED LEADS** to fortune. This result may be attained by purchasing the best 25c meal in the city. Phone 1236.

**RANIER HOTEL AND CAFE—ALL UN-** ion help, 560 Johnson St. Why pay more when you can get the best for less. Reasonable prices. Phone 1394.

**STRAND HOTEL CAFE, JOHNSON ST.,** always open. European plan; cuisine unexcelled; bar best goods; rates moderate. Phone 1394.

**HOTEL VICTORIA—UNDER NEW MAN-** agement. Most central in city. Bus meets all steamers and trains. Graham & Grant, proprietors. Phone 480.

**WILSON HOTEL, 646-648 YATES ST.,** European plan; large and airy rooms; bar supplied with best goods. Tel. McAvoy, proprietor. Phone 1632.

**THE WILLOWS—THOROUGHLY RENO-** vated throughout. Modern and up-to-date style, and supplied with best goods. Alex. Lipsky, prop. Phone 1394.

**JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC.**  
A. PETCH, 99 DOUGLAS STREET, SPE- cialty of English watch repairing.

**LANDSCAPE GARDENING.**  
JAMES SIMPSON, LANDSCAPE GARD- ening and garden architect. Rose and fruit trees, shrubs, lawns, etc. Covered. No spraying required. Lawns thoroughly mowed and kept in perfect condition. Address 1619 Blanchard St.

**LIVERY AND TRANSFER.**  
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TEL. 1230. Best service in the city.

**LITHOGRAPHING.**  
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND Embossing—Printing—Lithography—nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Vancouver. J. C. McKinnon, Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

**LOCKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.**  
HAFFER, L.—GENERAL MACHINIST, new parts of all kinds made in brass, copper and steel, or any sort of metal. 151 Yates St. Victoria, B. C. Phone 830.

**WILSON, H. M.—SPECIAL MACHINIST,** repairing grinding, moving and repairing. Locksmith, keyfitter, baby carriages, 514 Cormorant, Market Building. Phone 1718.

**LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.**  
BULMAN ALLISON LUMBER CO., LTD., 612 Montreal St., foot of Quebec. Lum- ber, shingles, all kinds of mill work. Best Laidyan shingles. Telephone 209. City Office: 1118 Langley St., Victoria, B. C.

**PROMPT DELIVERY—ORDERS PLACED** with Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd., for lumber, building, doors, sashes and bath. Phone 844. Office 355 Garbally Rd.

**MOORE & WHITTINGTON, FOR MOULD-** ing, ash, doors, rough and dressed lumber. Agents for Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Phone 1-160.

**MASSAGE.**  
MRS. EARMAN, ELECTRIC LIGHT bath; medical massage. 1006 Fort St. Phone B-1965.

**SWEDISH MASSAGE SANATORIUM—** Dr. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur; 831 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-5 p.m. Phone 1866.

**METAL WORKERS.**  
VICTORIA SHEET METAL WORKERS—Hot air furnaces, cornicing, roofing, piping, hotel and restaurant work; esti- mates given. Phone 1394. Fred Patterson, 1032 Frederick St. Phone 901.

**NEW AND SECONDHAND GOODS.**  
BUTLER, J. R.—SUCCESSOR TO A. J. Winstone, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, stoves, books, etc., 901 Yates, corner Quadra. Tel. B-1828.

**OPTICIANS AND OPTOMETRISTS**  
BLYTH, A. P., 646 FORT—OVER A quarter of a century's experience, and modern equipment at your service. Free examination. Lenses ground on premises. Phone 2269.

**PAINTERS AND PAPEHANGERS**  
HENRY RIVERS—PAINTER, GLAZIER, calender and paperhanger, 415 Hill- side Ave., Victoria, B. C., estimates cheer- fully given on application.

**PAINTERS AND PAPEHANGERS**  
SEARS, F.—PAINTS, VARNISHES, brushes; specialty of wallpaper, the newest patterns give me a call. Store: 1507 Douglas St. Phone 1394.

**THE MELROSE CO., LTD., 418 FORT ST.,** undertake every branch of the painting and decorating business and guarantee satisfaction.

**PLUMBING AND GASFITTING**  
COLBERT PLUMBING & HEATING CO., in the above line give a first class service. Phone 756 Broughton St. Phone 662.

**MENZIES & CO., PLUMBING AND** heating. Market building, 418 Cor- morant street. For expert workmanship and guaranteed materials this is the place. Tel. 1417.

**POTTERY WARE, ETC.**  
SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Potter Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

**REAL ESTATE AGENTS**  
ALLEN & SON, REAL ESTATE AND CO., have moved their office to 64 Adolphus Block.

**BAGSHAW, EDWARD C. B.—LOTS,** farms, houses and timber for sale at current market prices. Opposite Colons. Phone 660.

**CURRIE & POWER, 1214 DOUGLAS ST.,** Real estate, life, fire, livestock, etc. Insurance. Victoria's liability insurance. Telephone 1787.

**WING ON—1709 GOVERNMENT ST.,** Phone 23.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

**CUTHBERT, HERBERT, & CO.—"BAR-** gains Victoria Real Estate." Invest- ments, timber and fruit lands, 616 Fort St. Phone 1610. Cable address, "Cuthbert."

**FARMS FOR SALE ON THE ISLANDS.**  
Suitable fruit, dairy and poultry. Prices moderate. Particulars, Paddona Paddona, B. C.

**DOITS, HOWARD A. G.—REAL ES-** tate, Financial and Timber Agents in business in Victoria for over twenty years. 525 Fort St.

**TRACKELL, ANDERSON & CO.—REAL** estate, timber, rents, collections. Offices: Regina, Sask., and Victoria, B. C. Office: 1210 Broad St. Phone 1722.

**SAND AND GRAVEL.**  
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—FOOT OF Johnson St. Tel. 1388. Washed and graded sand; gravel for concrete work. Delivered by team or on scows at 15¢ per cu. yd. Phone 1722.

**LINEMAN & SCOTT—SAND AND** gravel furnished on short notice at reasonable prices. Office 634 View St. Tel. phone: Office, 644; Pils. 1-1861.

**SAILMAKERS.**  
JEUNE & BROS., SAILMAKERS, TENTS, awnings, etc. 1210 Broad St. Warehouse 570 Johnson St. Phone 755.

**SCAVENGING**  
E. LINES—YARDS CLEANED, RESH- edging 738 Humboldt. Phone B-1799.

**VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—OFFICE** 710 Yates St. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish Office 528, Fort St.

**WING ON—1709 GOVERNMENT STREET,** Phone 23.

**SHORTHAND.**  
SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 BROAD ST., Victoria. Shorthand. Typewriting. Bookkeeping. Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates find employment. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

**STEAM LAUNDRY**  
STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY, 811 View St. Phone 1017. No Ornaments employed. We guarantee to return every- thing in the best condition. Phone 1017.

**STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING**  
GENERAL ENGRAVER AND STENCIL Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St. behind Post Office.

**STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.**  
R. S. BYRN, 1302-4 WHARF ST., FOOT OF Yates; commission, storage, ware- housing, manufacturers' agent and Bond Street. Phone 284. P. O. Box 404.

**STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,999** feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Dux- en, 635 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

**TAILORS AND CLEANING WORKS.**  
FRASER & MORRISON—SUCCESSORS to J. McCulloch—Highest grade of English tailoring. 1125 Broad St.

**TEAS AND COFFEES**  
PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 697.

**TURKISH BATHS.**  
TURKISH BATHS—MOST MODERN ON the coast; 521 Fort street, phone 1866. Open till 11 p.m.; Saturdays 12 p.m. to 1 a.m. Phone 1866.

**TYPEWRITING.**  
TYPING DONE, 566 MICHIGAN STREET, R-1555.

**PATENTS AND LEGAL**  
ROWLAND BRITAIN, REGISTERED Attorney, Patent Agent, 1011 Broughton, Fairfield building, opposite P. O. Vacuo- ver.

**UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING.**  
C. F. FURNAL FURNISHING CO., 1016 Govt St. Tel. 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239. Prompt service. J. C. Hayward, Pres.; A. Hayward, Sec.; S. Cassilton, Mgr.

**THE VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PAR-** ameter, 677 Yates St., experienced in em- balming, dressing and preparing for burial. Smith, Mgr. Phone 832.

**W. J. HANNA, UNDERTAKER—PAR-** ameter, 677 Yates St., Graduate U. S. Navy. Undertaking, Contractor for H. M. Navy. Office phone 438, O. Box 211.

**UPHOLSTERING AND DECORATING**  
STILES & SHARP, CONTRACTORS FOR upholstering, reupholstering, drapery, carpets cleaned, etc. Furniture repaired and polished. 805 Fort St. Phone 2149.

**TURNER-BEETON CO., LTD., WHOLE-** sale dry goods, importers and manufac- turers of all kinds of goods. 1125 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.

**PAULINE & CO., MAKERS OF IRON-** clad Brand Shirts and Overalls. Whole- sale and retail. 1125 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.

**TURNER-BEETON CO., LTD., WHARF** street, Victoria—Wholesale only, all the leading brands of liquors; direct importers. Write for lists and prices.

**WIRELESS TELEPHONE**  
CALL FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "The Wireless Telephone," distributed by Bell & Ulmann, Rooms 6 and 6, 1125 Government St.

**WOOD AND FUEL**  
WILSON, E. A., DEALER IN ALL KINDS of millwood, wood, bark, etc. Four- foot lengths, \$2.50 per cord; six-foot lengths, \$3.00 per cord. 125 John St. Phone 2912.

**ALHAMBRA HOTEL—MRS. S. THOMP-** son & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, Manager. 711 Columbia. Phone 1394.

**BLACKHORN HOTEL—A. E. BLACK-** burn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and re- fitted is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, hot and cold water, first-class din- ing room, billiard room, etc. European plan. Specialties. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL—CORNER HAT-** tings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for visiting and touring parties. 125 and 127 up to 129. Crown. Phone 1394.

**HOTEL DOMINION—WHEN YOU AR-** rive at Victoria take bus which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. Graduates find employment. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

**PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
S. S. YOUNG, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E., Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. Estimates, reports on all kinds of machin- ery, light and power installations, etc. Signed. Gas and oil engine specialist. Room 23 FIVE SISTERS BLOCK. Telephone 2264.

**DR. LEWIS HALL, DENTAL SURGEON,** Jewell block, corner Yates and Dou- glas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Of- fice, 657; Residence, 122.

**DR. H. J. HENDERSON, DENTIST, LEE** building, corner Broad and Johnson Sts. Phone 2250. Office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Evening by appointment.

**W. F. FRASER, D. M. D.—OFFICE 122** Yates St. (Garage Bldg.) Office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**DETECTIVES**  
C. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, VANCOU- ver. Civil criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Brown, Superinten- dent. Head office, rooms 20 and 208, Crown building, Vancouver, B. C. Phone 4202. Bloodhound trailers kept.

**WING ON, 1709 GOVERNMENT STREET,** Phone 23.

**TO LET—STORES**  
TO LET—WAREHOUSE OR STORE ON Wharf St. Immediate occupation. Rent very reasonable. B. C. Land & Invest. Agency, Ltd.

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## LODGES AND SOCIETIES

**A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT,** No. 5288, meets at Foresters' Hall, Broad street, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, secretary.

**K. OF P. No. 1, FAR WEST LODGE,** Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora. K. of P. J. Smith, K. of R.

**SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. ALEXAN-** dra Lodge 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wed- nesdays at 7:30 p.m. C. Somerby, Secy. Bay, President; J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C.

**SONS OF ENGLAND, PRIDE OF ISLAND** Lodge, A. O. F. Hall, Broad street, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Secretary, C. Somerby, Victoria West. Secretary, W. Dawson, Head street, Esquimalt.

**SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUEL-** ty to Animals. Cases of cruelty re- port to Inspector Russell. Phone 1321.

**CONDENSED ADVERTISING**  
HELP WANTED—MALE.  
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, EXPERI- enced bookkeeper to audit books out of town; 2 weeks' employment. Phone 1394.

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STOCK** salesman. Only first class man need apply. N. S. Mayhew & Co., Ltd. Mahon Bldg.,



CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Cont.)

**A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.**  
704 Yates Street. Phone 1389.  
**YATES STREET—NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE**, with stable; lot 50x120; good buy. \$5,200.  
**FINE NEW 6-ROOM BUNGALOW**, with 1 acre of excellent land; good buy. \$4,200; terms.  
**FINE NEW MODERN RESIDENCE**; every modern requisite, and garage; close in. A bargain at \$8,400; good terms.  
**EXCELLENT NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE**; bath, pantry, toilet; cement foundation and floor; furnace, stable, chicken-house. Lot 100x100 ft. \$5,900.  
**5 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS SOIL**, cleared; with good buildings; on very easy terms. Owner must sell. \$5,250.  
**60 ACRES WITH GOOD COTTAGE AND outbuildings**. A great bargain at \$4,500.

**HOWELL & CO., LTD.**

622 Truncheon Ave. Phone 1377.  
**WE HAVE SEVERAL BUTYERS WANTING** lots in James Bay. Have you any to offer?

**LEE & FRASER**

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.  
613 Truncheon Avenue.  
**\$750—CORNER LOT ON FRANCES AVENUE.**  
**\$5000—ONLY FOR A SPLENDID LOTS** and 7-roomed house on Quadric street.  
**\$3800—MODERN BUNGALOW ON** Pandora street.  
**\$1200—WELL SITUATED LOT ON** Pandora street.  
**\$6000—BELLEVILLE STREET, OFF** Oak Bay avenue. Terms to arrange.  
**\$3200—DOUBLE FRONTAGE LOT ON** Coast street and cottage in good repair.

**THE COAST LOCATORS**

F. A. Thompson. R. E. Blackway.  
618 Yates, Room 20. Phone 1419.

**FOR SALE—5-YEAR LEASE, FURNITURE** and fixtures of the most up-to-date rooming house in the city; 13 large rooms, steam heat and telephone booth every room rented, showing handsome profits. Owner must sell account ill health. Act quick if you want it.  
**ONLY 3 OF THOSE HANDSOME FIVE** and six roomed cottages left on Pembroke between Cook and Chambers, just being finished. They are a bargain at (easy terms) \$6,300.

**THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY**

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.  
Room 2102. Room 21. 615 Yates St.

**NO YOU CANNOT GET SUCH A SNAP** as this on the island. We could not if it were not for circumstances which compel the owner to sacrifice this property at less than half its value—200 acres fronting on the Gorge inlet, 75 acres bay land, 50 acres ready to seed in the spring, the balance light timber, suitable for pasture; no water in the inlet. This property, which supplies abundance of water the year around. The buildings consist of a cottage, stable for six head with shed for 20 head of stock, also a hay shed for 10 tons of hay. Price for quick sale \$275 per acre. \$5,000 cash, balance 12 and 3 years. Remember that you cannot buy property adjoining this less than \$500 an acre.

**SCOTTISH REALTY CO.**

Room 3, Chalmers Block, Yates street, next bank. Phone 1402.

**LOTS AT FOUL BAY—FIVE MINUTES** walk from tram; beautiful locality; finest garden soil; within the 2 1/2 mile radius. Price from \$500 up. Easy terms.

**25 ACRES, 3 MILES FROM POST OFFICE;** good soil. Price \$1,000. Terms arranged.

**100 ACRES ON SUMAS RIVER, ALBER-** ta. This property contains about 25,000 ft. of fine timber. Price \$4,000. Terms arranged.

**FINE DAIRY FARM WITHIN ONE MILE** of a shipping station. This farm is a going concern. Splendid shooting. The soil is mostly free from stones and is very productive. Two nice bungalow houses are on the property. For full particulars apply at this office.

**APPLY HERE FOR SHARES IN DEAR** Rupert Coal Co., Limited, and Bear River Canyon, Portland Canal.

**E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.**

1212 Broad St. Phone No. 2271.

**HILLSIDE AVE., CORNER COOK, LOT** 135x150. Only \$1,000; terms.

**GOVERNMENT ST., BETWEEN QUEEN'S** and Bay, three 50 ft. lots, the whole for \$12,000.

**ONE ACRE, CLOSE TO JUBILEE HOS-** pital gates, one block from Fort St. car; lots opposite selling at \$600 each. For quick sale only \$1,800.

**HILLSIDE AVE., NEAR PRIOR ST.—** 6-roomed and 6-roomed house, fine location; modern; lot 67x150; in good repair. Only \$2,100. Easy terms.

**LINDEN AVE., BETWEEN RICHARDSON** and Fairfield, large lots from \$1,600 up.

**SANICHI FARM LAND—100 ACRES, ALL** subdivided into 5-acre blocks; half cleared and cultivated. Will sell in block from \$175 per acre.

**D. MCINTOSH**

REAL ESTATE Phone 1749.  
Mahon Bldg.

**FERN STREET—A SPLENDID NEW** seven-roomed house; all modern, full basement, good water supply to house; 155 young fruit trees. This is a good buy at the price, \$3,700. Terms arranged.

**PEMBROKE STREET—A GOOD SIX-** roomed cottage. Rented for \$15 per month. Only \$1,400. Terms.

**J. GREENWOOD**

Real Estate and Timber. Phone 1425.  
575 Yates Street.

**AN OPPORTUNITY.** TO PURCHASE 5 ACRES OF LAND, WITH new 5-room cottage, barn and chicken-house; excellent water supply to house; 155 young fruit trees. This is a good buy at the price, \$3,700. Terms arranged.

**NOTICE**

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**PRIVATE BILLS.**

Copies of Bills, Petitions, and notices as published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the House, not later than 12th January, 1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910.

Reports from Standing Committee on Bills will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910.

**THORNTON FELL,**  
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,  
Victoria, 11th November, 1909.

**NOTICE**

**OLYMPIA AND ESQUIMALT OYSTER CROLES AND SHRIMPS.**

Large Assortment of Fresh Fish daily.

Pickled Fish, Labrador Cod, Labradore Herring, Salmon, Colichans, Holland Herring, Minnow Herring.

Smoked Salmon, Halibut, Kipper, English Blonsters, Haddies.

**FRUITS, PRODUCE AND POULTRY**

Highest prices paid for Poultry, Game and Rabbits.

**Victoria Commission Company**

Phone 372. 718 Yates St.

**THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.**

**BIRTHS**

**LE LIEVRE—Henry Kearne**, at his residence, Douglas street, on Thursday afternoon, February 10th; a native of this city, born July 15th, 1871.

The funeral will take place from Smith's undertaking parlors, Yates street, at 2 p. m., Sunday.

Friends accept this intimation.

**THE BANK OF VANCOUVER**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers of the capital stock of The Bank of Vancouver will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Nelson Block, Building 54, Hastings street, W., Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The business of the meeting will be to determine the day on which the annual general meeting of the bank will be held;

To elect such number of directors, duly qualified under the Bank Act, as the subscribers may think necessary, who shall hold office until the annual general meeting of the year next succeeding their election in order to enable the holder to vote thereat;

To fix the method of filling vacancies in the board of directors, and ever the same may occur in each year;

To fix the time and proceedings for the election of the directors in case of any failure of any election on the day appointed for it.

To fix the qualification of the directors subject to the provisions of the Bank Act;

To fix the method of filling vacancies in the board of directors, and ever the same may occur in each year;

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**MERCHANTS' LUNCHES**  
Daintily  
Served From  
12 to 2 o'clock  
in Our  
Lunch Room  
3rd Floor  
**35c**

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Our  
**CHOCOLATES**  
Are Fresh  
Daily.  
They're Pure,  
Wholesome  
and Delicious.  
Special at  
**60c lb.**

## The Unkindest Cut of All—110 Beautiful High Grade Waists on Sale, Monday, at Astonishingly Small Prices



A charming assortment of Ladies' Waists is being placed on sale, Monday. The prices we have marked them at is sure to clear them out quickly. A pretty Waist is something which you can always find use for—probably not for the moment, but later on in the season. Included in these are imported Parisian models in black and black and white, black silk net and all-over sequins. The regular values of these run as high as \$37.50—Monday, you may have your choice for \$10.00. Then, there also thirty-two Fine Taffeta Silk Waists in a number of pretty styles—from the plain-tailored effects to the dressy evening waist. The regular prices of these are up to \$27.50—Monday, \$7.50. Another very attractive lot which includes about 60, is in duchess satin taffeta, pongee black and white silk and brocaded net, in sizes from 34 to 44. These are mostly all long sleeves

Regular Values to  
\$37.50, Monday - - **\$10.00**

Regular Values to  
\$27.50, Monday, - - **\$7.50**

Regular Values to  
\$17.50, Monday, - - **\$5.00**

## Our Sale of Shantung Silks Which Takes Place, Monday Is of Unusual Merit

This year Shantung Silks will be more in evidence than ever, and on Monday we offer a very important purchase at unusually low prices. The quality is superb, not only is it good looking, but it is very finely woven, and as a matter of fact every woman should purchase some Monday and add it to her spring wardrobe.

Our purchase of these silks last season amounted to nearly 2,000 pieces, and this particular lot was very carefully selected. In reality it is the cream of the assortment which was offered us. The prices for Monday are, to say the least, exceptional. Peep into our windows and see them. The widths are 26 to 34 inches. The prices for Monday are—

**35c, 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c per yard**

This Sale Includes About 366 Pieces



## A Good Corset Cover--You Can Have Them, Monday, for 25c

All ladies love a nice Corset Cover. The styles which the Spencer Store offers you Monday, coupled with the fine quality, makes these very exceptional values. They are made of fine cambric, in a very dainty style. The yoke and sleeve finished with Valenciennes lace. Usually we sell these at a much higher price, but as these are all the same style, we wish to clear them out. Monday's Special Price ..... **25c**

## Casement Cloths and Tapestries

That's what the Spencer Store is always trying to do—please everybody, keep you in touch with the very latest ideas, give you the very best quality at a reasonable price. The new Casement Cloths which we have just received are decidedly attractive, nothing better for your spring drapery work. They are in greens, French greys, drab, floral and conventional designs. Prices ranging at 25c and ..... **35c**

## Newest Novelties in Veils Direct from London and Paris Shown Here



Most becoming styles and fascinating effects are now being shown. This new assortment came to hand only yesterday, and as is mostly the case, the Spencer Store enjoys the privilege of showing what is in store. The first

We have just received our new stock of Veiling, comprising all the latest novelties from London and Paris.

**Fancy Jet and Gilt Brocaded Net Veiling**, something really new in lace veils, and are 27 inches wide. Per yard, 75c and **65c**

**Fine Net Veiling**, in small mesh, nice, light but serviceable veiling. Colors, brown, reseda, purple and black. It is 27 inches wide and, per yard ..... **90c**

**Fancy Net Veilings**, cold silk mesh on fine black net. The colors are fawn, golden brown, gold, mauve, green and Alice. 26 inches wide. Per yard ..... **65c**

**Fancy Thread Veiling**, in large open meshes, with silk diced spots. Colors are white, electric and new wine. 27 inches wide. Per yard ..... **\$2.00**

**Novelty Lace Veils**, ready to wear, very rich lace pattern on edge. Colors are brown, navy blue, purple, beryl, emerald, taupe and white. 70 inches long, 24 inches wide. Each ..... **\$2.50**

## The Main Aisle Is Laden With Dainty Neck Fixings

Noteworthy among the new arrivals is the many exclusive designs in Women's Dainty Neck Fixings. On every hand down the main aisle will be found something new.

**Fancy Lace Jabots**, with neat bow to suit ..... **25c**

**Fancy Lace Jabots**, with fancy silk drop ornament at top **50c**

**Irish Lace Jabot**, very dainty design ..... **50c**

**Lawn Jabot**, neatly embroidered, trimmed Val. lace and insertion. Each ..... **65c**

**Fancy Lawn**, with pretty eyelet embroidery, edges trimmed imitation Maltese lace. Each **75c**

**Fancy Lace Jabots**, of heavy Guipure lace insertion, trimmed with Oriental lace and bow of mauve ribbon. Each.... **75c**

## Present Weather Demands Warm Underclothing for the Little One



Prevention is better than cure. A cold contracted during this present weather is very hard to get rid of. Patent medicines and drugs in many cases are ruinous to the system. Then why risk this, when a good warm undersuit is the preventative?

**Children's Wool Vests**, high neck, long sleeves, in white and natural. Drawers to match, ankle length. Each 65c and ..... **\$1.00**

**Children's Wool and Cotton**, high neck, low sleeves, 50c to ..... **85c**

**Children's Wool and Cotton Drawers**, ankle length, white only, 50c to ..... **85c**

**Children's Fleece Cotton Vests**, high neck, long sleeves, open fronts, natural color, 35c and. **25c**

## Seasonable Remedies at Reasonable Prices

**Burdock Blood Bitters** ..... **75c**  
**Best Sarsaparilla** ..... **75c**  
**Eno's Fruit Salt** ..... **75c**  
**Orange Quinine Wine**, quart bottle ..... **45c**  
**Beef, Iron and Wine** ..... **65c**  
**Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites** ..... **75c**  
**Parrish's Chemical Food**, 6 oz. bottle..... **35c**  
**Cod Liver Oil**, finest Norwegian—  
6 oz. .... **25c**  
8 oz. .... **30c**  
**Cod Liver Oil Emulsion**, 35c, 60c and..... **75c**  
**Health Salts** ..... **50c**  
**Abbey's Salt**, large ..... **50c**  
**Sal Hepatica**, \$1.35, 70c and ..... **35c**  
**SPECIAL—Pure Powdered Sugar of Milk**, 1 lb. Tins ..... **35c**

## The Main Difference Between a Log Cabin, a Bungalow or Palace Is Furniture. February Furniture Here Is of Spencer Standards of Quality and Beauty

Most People Want Good Furniture, of Course, but, Usually, for as Little as Possible

### Axminster Rugs at \$24.75

In the Axminster Rugs and Squares we have a very large selection. This make of carpet is rapidly increasing in favor, being more noiseless than other carpets to walk upon. The styles, designs and colorings are of the very best, and in the latest productions, give the most pleasing effect and lend themselves to any scheme of decorations. They are very suitable for drawing-room, morning-room or boudoir. We are making a leading line in the above rugs. Size 3 yds. x 4 yds. Regular \$31.00. February Sale Price ..... **\$24.75**

### Tapestry Squares at \$5.90

High-grade Tapestry Squares, in many pleasing designs and colorings. These have been selling very fast during the past few days, and as there are only a limited number left, we invite those who are looking for a good hard wearing carpet to call and inspect the above rugs. We are offering on Monday a few only. Size 2 x 2 yds. x 3 yds. February Sale Price ..... **\$5.90**

### NURSES' ROCKERS 85c

**Nurses' Rockers**, in golden oak finish, well made and will stand plenty of knocking about. Only 30 of these remain. Special February Sale Price is ..... **85c**

### ROCKERS AT \$1.95

We have the very best value in Rockers that it is possible to obtain, finished in golden oak and Mahogany. There are several different designs at this price.

Also a large stock of Rockers, golden oak and mahogany finish, roll seats and high backs, very comfortable. \$4.90, \$4.75, \$3.90 and **\$2.90**.

These we consider far above the usual chairs which are shown at the ordinary furniture stores.

### ARM CHAIRS \$7.50

**Arm Chairs and Rockers** to match, made in solid oak frames, Early English finish, with solid leather seat, spring stuffed, well finished, very comfortable. These are another of the real bargains in our February Sale. Regular \$9.50. Sale Price ..... **\$7.50**

### ROCKERS IN EARLY ENGLISH \$4.75

Six only, **Rockers** in Early English and golden oak finish, the frames are built of solid wood and very pleasing in design, adapted for dining and smoking room. These are most effective with leatherette seats. February Sale Price ..... **\$4.75**

### KITCHEN CHAIRS AND TABLES

**Kitchen Chairs**, in endless variety. Usual price 65c. 100 only at ..... **40c**  
28 only, must be cleared. Regular \$1.25. February Sale Price ..... **75c**  
**Kitchen Tables**, with good solid tops, turned legs, without drawer ..... **\$2.25**  
Or fitted with 1 drawer ..... **\$2.50**  
These are the finest Kitchen Tables that it is possible to buy at this price.

### MORRIS ROCKERS \$9.50

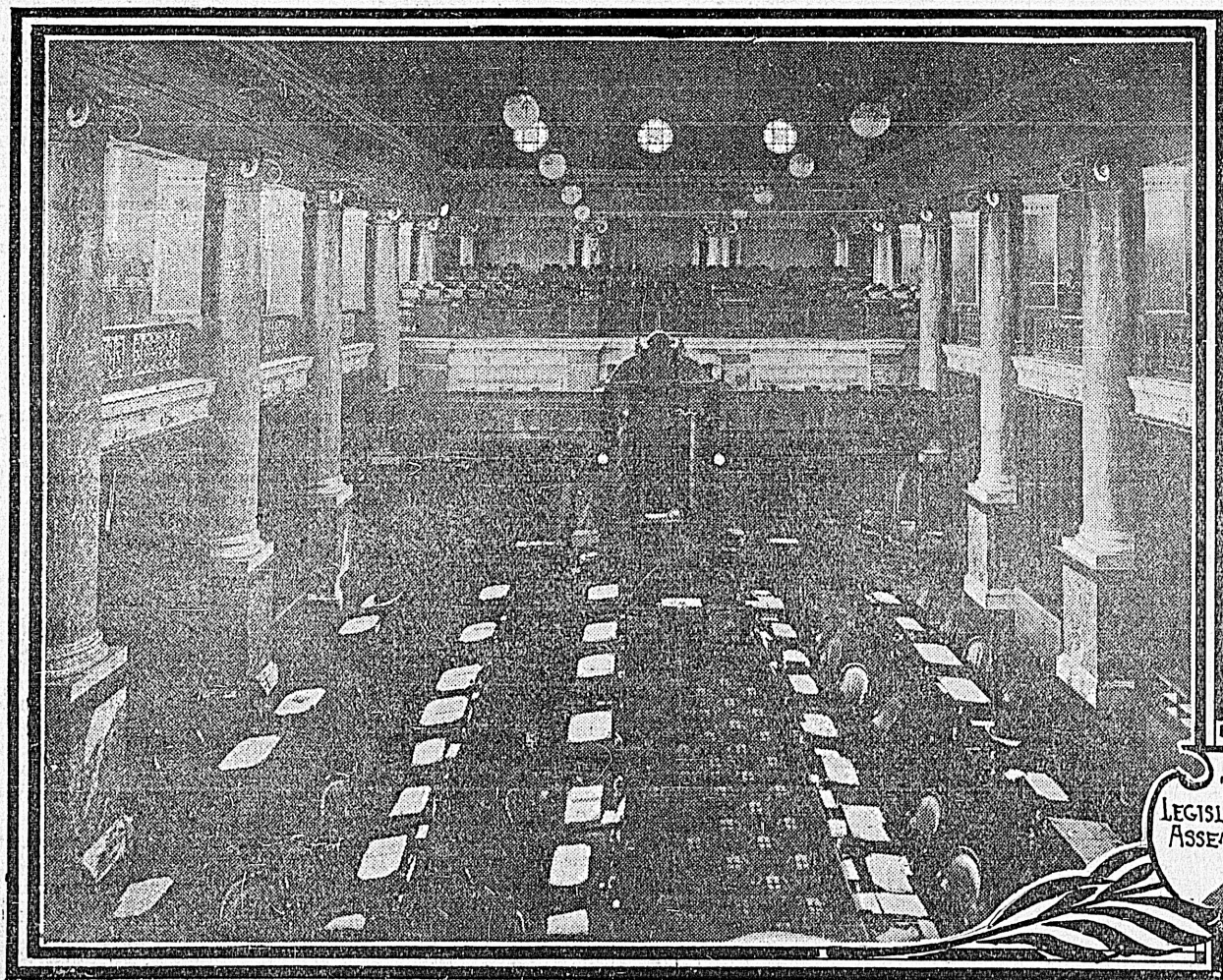
**Morris Rockers**, in solid golden oak frame, upholstered in velour cushions. Only a few of these splendid values remain, and which are sure to be cleared quickly at this unusually low price **\$9.50**



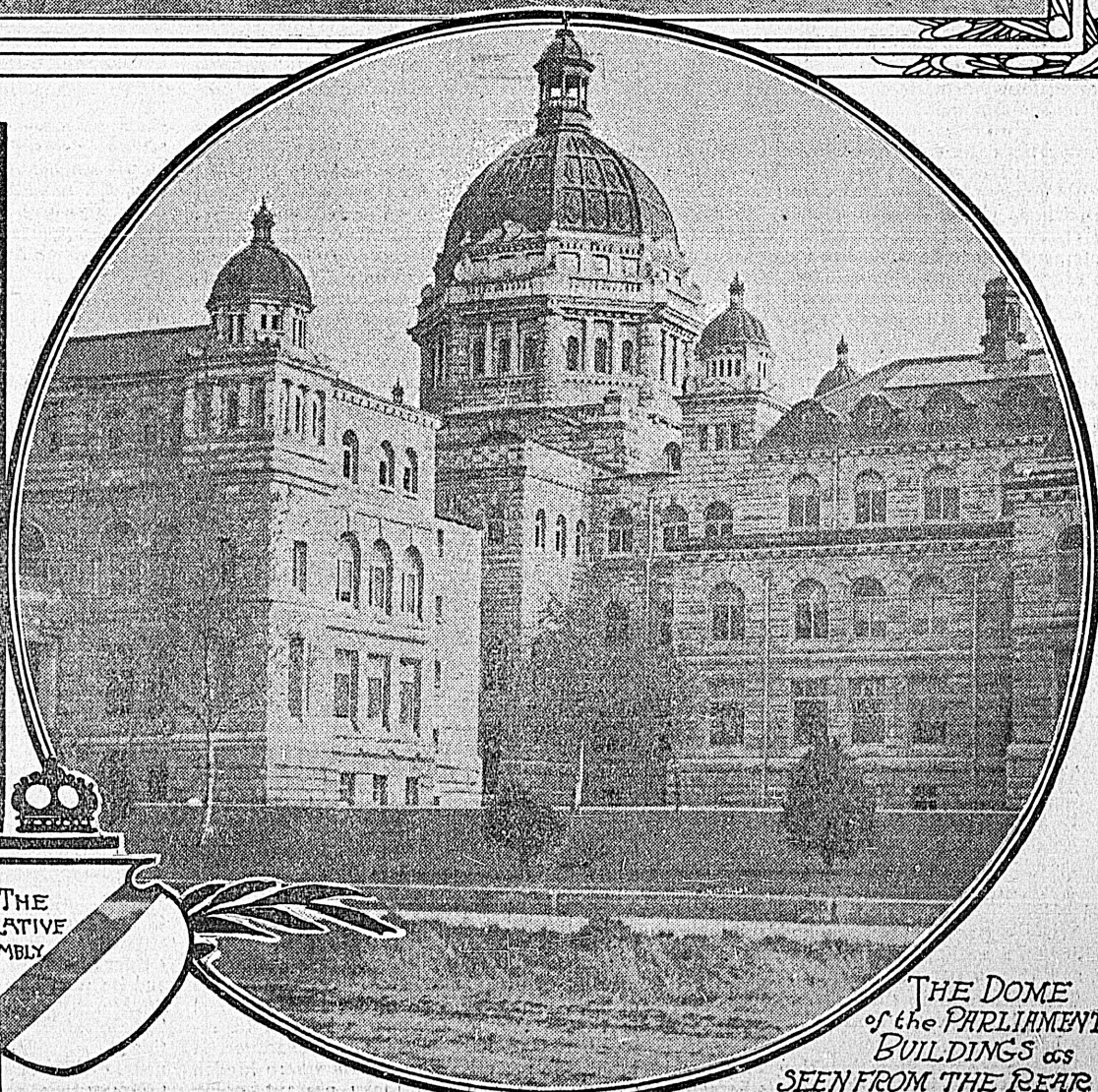
## The Parliament British Columbia 1910



MEMBERS OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

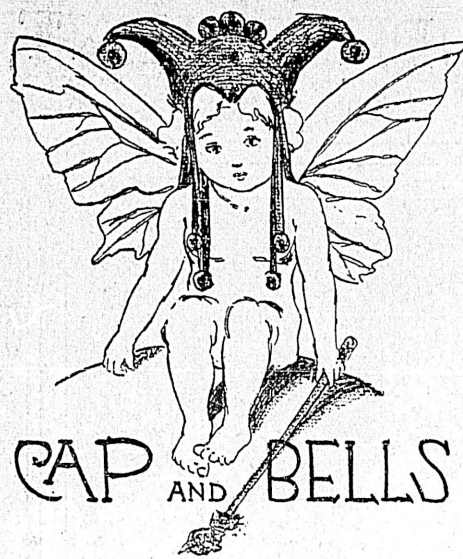


THE  
LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY



THE DOME  
of the PARLIAMENT  
BUILDINGS as  
SEEN FROM THE REAR





Cupid I met by the path today.

His eyes were sad, but his words were gay,  
A cap and bells he wore on his head  
For a man in love was a fool he said:

Cap and bells, Cap and bells,

The bee to the wind-flower nonsense tells;  
The milk-maid's cheek with a blush is red  
And a man in love is a fool, he said.

His bow was broken, his arrows lost,

But his smile was bright as the sun on frost,  
And the bells at his cap's edge tinkling rang  
As low to himself he softly sang:

"Cap and bells, Cap and bells,

The sea's lip kisses the ocean shells,  
The grass on the lope lies brown and dead  
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

His lips were curved with a beauty rare,

I marvelled at a boy so fair,  
But he cried as he met my eager gaze,  
"Prithee, my Master, mend thy ways."

"Cap and bells, Cap and bells,

Hast lent thyself to a woman's spells?  
The leaf on the rose is quickly shed  
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

A shadow stretched from a shrunken tree  
And a wild wind whirled him far from me,  
But his parting message out of the blast  
Like a Parthian arrow flashing passed:

Cap and bells, Cap and bells,

The spring's life dries in the deepest wells,  
A fool to his folly is doubly wed  
And a man in love is a fool," he said.

—Ernest McGaffey.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

It is generally recognized that among the more difficult problems with which the Union Government will sooner or later have to deal, is the condition and status of the native population. An interesting contribution to the discussion on this all-important question has lately been made by Mr. J. W. Shepstone, late Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, who naturally speaks from practical knowledge of the needs and wishes of the blacks. Mr. Shepstone's solution is segregation. Recalling that three of the colonies entering the Union are opposed to the native franchise, he expresses the opinion that this is the only way in which both parties, and especially the natives, can be satisfied. He urges this policy in order to avoid political entanglement, and in the interests, morally and socially, of both peoples. Segregation, he maintains, would be to the advantage and benefit of both races, while their existing relations as co-partners and co-occupants of the country could be maintained as regards labor and markets. The native would manage his own affairs under certain restrictions in his own permanent locations or reserves, where the franchise would not enter, and where he could live for generations in every way untrammelled by the white man's laws. No European would be allowed under any circumstances to occupy or obtain any land in a native reserve. Mr. Shepstone is convinced that the natives cannot be kept in permanent subjection under present conditions. "There is a limit in all things. But the natives will not wait indefinitely for what we cannot in justice refuse them. But they are quite willing to be treated as a subject people, and to be indirectly ruled by the government in its capacity as the paramount power, under such reasonable conditions as may be fixed." He adds that from the outset the policy pursued towards the natives has been on the wrong tack, and that the sooner it is changed the better for all parties. Let justice be done to the black population, and it need never be regretted. The native is intelligent, and can take care of himself.

#### FACTS AND FANCIES

The Lapps never wash.

The secret of popularity is, when asked for criticism to give praise.

An elephant works from the age of twelve till the age of eighty. He can haul fifteen tons, lift a ton in his trunk and carry four tons on his back.

When a poor young man suddenly stops calling on a millionaire's daughter, the reason is, as a rule, a parent.

The ship passing through the Suez canal pays a toll of \$4,000. What will the Panama tolls be?

When a woman stops breaking hearts and takes to breaking windows, she calls herself a militant suffragette.

## About Irish Ghosts and Fairy Lore

There is no country in the world which takes the supernatural so seriously as Ireland, and there is no one who will be so disposed to resent disbelief in the existence of apparitions, banshees, and fairy folk, good and bad, as an Irishman. There are Irishmen and Irishwomen who do not believe, but they are not worth counting; they are only what a Corkman would call "naygers that come over wud Crummle (Cromwell)—none o' the ould stock—an' a banshee would be ashamed of herself lookin' at them." The local traditions associated with nearly every part of Ireland are different, some refer to saints and holy women, and some to kings and heroes of the Tuatha de Danann period, but there are at least three or four current beliefs which are found in every part of Ireland, and they are the existence of the banshee, the phooka, the leprechaun, and the "good people."

The family which does not possess a banshee is obviously not of very great antiquity. Banshees must be described as a mixed blessing, for their appearance, while it proclaims the antiquity of the family it visits, cannot be described as conducive to equanimity. Literally translated the word means "woman of the fairies," the "sidhe," or "shee," being a generic term for fairies of all kinds. The banshee is sometimes represented as old and shrivelled, and sometimes as young and beautiful, with long golden hair, which she combs while pouring forth strains of weird melodies. She is generally regarded as the ghost of some person who suffered violence at the hands of a family progenitor, and her wail, which is supposed to have a vengeful note, announces the death of one of his descendants. She appears by preference in the neighborhood of a lake or spring, but if these are not available she floats in the night air near the castle or house where the family she is attached to lives. She does not appear to the person whose death she foretells, but to his nearest relative, or, in the old days, to his clansmen. Three times she repeats her warning, which is sometimes regarded as a hint to prepare for death, but the warning will never prevent the victim from meeting his doom.

#### A Lough-side Incident

One of the best-known stories of the banshee's warning is that of O'Carroll of Terryglass Castle, a great chief, who dwelt with many retainers on the upper waters of Lough Dearg. O'Carroll announced his intention one morning of crossing to the lower shore of Thomond to see a friendly chieftain of the O'Brien clan. He set out with the sun shining brightly, and everything portending a pleasant day. Towards nightfall, when he should have returned with his small retinue, a feeling of uneasiness spread through his clansmen, and they came out on the battlements to watch for his return. A strange, low wail, piercing and unearthly, came from the far side of Lough Dearg, and O'Carroll's men, hearing it, shivered and drew near to one another. The sound came nearer, and with the third shrill cry a long, white phantom, resembling a beautiful woman, passed slowly over the waters, wringing her hands, and melted into the shadows on the other side of the lough. "It is O'Carroll's banshee," cried the warder on the tower, "and some evil has befallen him." When morning came O'Carroll's men crossed over to the friendly O'Brien's country, and there found that O'Carroll had taken offence the night before at something an O'Brien had said at table, and had called him to single combat. The chieftains had met in the early morning on O'Brien's lawn, and the O'Brien proved the better swordsman in a fair fight, and O'Carroll's clansmen carried the body of their chief back to Terryglass. The story does not say if the O'Carroll clan waged war subsequently on the O'Briens. They very probably did, and gave further occasion for the banshee's dismal song. And sometimes on far-off encounters such as this were founded many of the faction fights which have only recently died out, and in which the banshee was only distantly interested, inasmuch as a bad bruising and a damaged cranium was the worst result. "Whenever you see a head, hit it," was the factionist motto for dealing with their foes, but the hardest whacks were seldom homicidal.

When the banshee appears in these latter times, she often has to take long journeys to give her warnings, for many of the "good old stock" have left the country owing to the land war, and have gone abroad. Some time ago an Irishman of a very old family was studying in a scholastic college at Louvain. He was lighting his lamp one evening, when he heard a strange wailing outside. His window was on the second floor, and yet it sounded directly opposite him. He was petrified with horror when it was repeated twice again, and a hand beat three times against his window with long, bony fingers. He buried his face in his hands and prayed, for he knew that the soul of his mother was passing, though he had had no word that she was ill, and when he had last heard from her she was in perfect health. The family banshee had from time immemorial given warning of the death of elder members of the house, and three days later he learned that his mother had died at the moment that he heard the banshee's last wail.

#### Solitary Fairies

Of the solitary fairies there is no need to be specially afraid. They have a power of doing good and evil, but the evil is generally only mischief of the "gamin" type. The best known of these is the Leprechaun, or, as he is called in Ulster, the Logheryman, who will be remembered to have made his appearance in Mullingar recently. He knows where hidden treasures lie, and if a lucky peasant, going through a field, hears a faint sound of hammer-

ing he may come on the fairy shoemaker with his leathern apron tied over his green coat and shorts, sitting in the shade of a hedgerow, busy making fairy shoes. Then is the time to hold him to ransom. If his captor takes his eyes off him for a moment the leprechaun becomes invisible. He does not think much of women, because he finds it very easy to divert their attention by pretending to see their sweetheart coming in the distance. "There's your Micky," or "your Paddy," as the case may be, and the foolish woman will look away for a moment, and then the little man is off in a twinkling. But the Cluricaune is a sprite of a more mischievous nature; he has little to give, and for what he does give he takes his reward in making a fool of the recipient.

There is a story that once his impish fancy took him to a peasant's cabin in Tullamore, where a poor man, called Jimmy O'Rourke, lived with his wife, Moll, and her old mother, Biddy. Jimmy was a "sleeven," and did as little work as he could, and he was sitting grumbling over the fire one Sunday evening. "An' it's meself," said he, "as wishes I could have what I want, an' there'd be lashings and lavins for all of us without puttin' a hand's turn to anything." "And Jimmy, me son," said a voice at his elbow, "ye've spoke in good time, for I've just dropped in to see ye all, and I'll give a wish each to the three of ye, so make up your minds what ye'll have." Jimmy and Moll and Biddy looked up, and there was the Cluricaune, dressed in scarlet, sitting on the dresser-shelf, grinning away, and a pair of fairy bag-pipes under his little arm. Moll looked at him wistfully, and said, without thinking, "Och, I wish t' goodness me I had the fine hog's puddin' I saw yestherday at the market in Micky-Reardan's shop." Hardly had she said the word when the hog's pudding was frizzling in the pan on the fire before her. A wild and terrible rage seized Jimmy when he saw one of the golden opportunities wasted. "Ye fool, ye omadhaun, ye scraoillog, that's a nice thing to wish for," he screamed at her, "when we might have had a gould crown and a bag o' money. Ye're nothing but an ejut, an' I wish one end of the hog's pudding was stuck on to your nose." Immediately the hog's pudding took a flying leap out of the pan, and attached itself to the end of Moll's nose. She yelled and roared, to the great delight of the Cluricaune, who was just beginning to enjoy himself. Blisters were rising on Moll's nose, and old Biddy, enraged at her daughter's plight, turned on Jimmy: "Ye vagabond, we misfortunate sleeveen, I wish t' goodness ye had the other end of that hog's puddin' stickin' on your own ugly nose." Instantly the hog's pudding became attached to Jimmy's nasal organ, and the Cluricaune rocked with laughter at Jimmy's screams and yells and Moll's attempts to dance round the hovel to get rid of her pain. "Out came the little man's bagpipes, and he started 'The Wind that Shakes the Barley.' Whether they liked it or no, the unfortunate couple had to dance to his piping, howling with agony and ready to murder each other. He kept on playing until a moonbeam crept through the little window and touched him, and then he skirled away into the night air. Hardly had he gone than old Biddy thought of getting out a knife and severing the hog's pudding at each end, setting the unfortunate wretches free. And there was one little family at least who did not care if there was never another fairy, good or bad, seen in Ireland.

#### The Fate of Changelings

That the fairies are jealous of the beauty of new-born children and steal them, leaving an ugly imp in their stead, is a very popular belief among the peasant women, and has had some unpleasant results. If a child which has been born healthy pines and grows thin and pale, the mother will take an aversion to it, believing it to be a changeling, and if she does not subject it to the traditional methods of bringing back the original child, the poor little creature will have much to be thankful for. The changeling is removed on a shovel to a dung-heap, a peasant, known as a "fairy man" or "fairy woman," presiding over the observances, and the parents retiring to an adjacent cottage. Verses are sung by the fairyman to this effect:

Fairy men and women all,  
List! it is your baby's call;  
For on the dung-hill's top he lies,  
A pallid imp, a child of scorn,  
A monstrous brat, of fairies born.  
Restore the child you took instead,  
When, like a thief, the other day,  
You robbed my cradle-bed.

The door is then opened, and the parents are told to come out, that their child has been restored. The emaciated infant, which had been neglected while it was supposed to be a fairy, is then given extra attention, which it occasionally survives. Some years ago this custom was brought prominently into notice by a prosecution of some peasants, who firmly believed that their child had been spirited away and an unpleasant imp left in its stead, and consequently subjected the unfortunate child to great hardship.

The phooka is the devil in the form of a ghostly dark horse, which goes prowling about at night, spitting fire from his mouth and striking sparks from his hoofs. If he can get a rider seated on his back he will bear him off, and he will never be seen any more. He resembles a spectre known in Brittany as the "Loup Garou," and he is equally feared. Sometimes a mere mortal, like the famous O'Kennedy, of Tipperary, will get the better of him. O'Kennedy, who was attacked by him near a graveyard one night, managed to get his sword

belt round and swung him away, kicking and spitting fire, on to the back of his own charger to the Castle of Lackeen, where the Kennedys held high revels before the Normans appeared. At the castle gate he let the beast go as he threatened to burn the castle from turret to cellar, and send "every mother's son to blazes" if he was not set free. But before he loosened his sword-belt, O'Kennedy made him swear that he would never touch or meddle with an O'Kennedy of that or any generation. The devil promised, but as the promise was wrung from him under "peinte forte et dure," he may have collected an O'Kennedy since then without feeling any great scruples. Phooka stories are not pleasant hearing at night, particularly in a country where his satanic majesty has his name to so much property, though as a countryman once said, "he's an absentee landlord."

#### The Ghostly Hurlers

Anyone who fears ghosts should never pass an Irish graveyard at night lest he see the dead hurlers at play, and be kept as goal-keeper. For at midnight the dead of one graveyard arise and play against the dead of the next parish, and they have a living man from each parish as goal-keeper. If the man so chosen should refuse to act he may be the next to go feet first into the graveyard; if he agrees he will have to come night after night for seven years, at the end of which time he will be released from his duties, and have the power of healing certain diseases granted to him. It is not a pleasant post, as during that long seven years he is forbidden to tell how he spends his night, and consequently he is debarrd from the joys of matrimony. The person who is buried last in the cemetery has to perform all the menial duties required by the others, and this fact accounts for the frequency with which one can see two funerals racing each other along Irish country roads to the graveyard, the relatives of both corpses being equally anxious that a member of their family shall have to fetch and carry for every deceased Mickey and Paddy in the parish.

Just at this season of the year a dying man has the chance of escaping purgatory, and going straight to heaven. This happens if he dies as the clock strikes midnight on Christmas Eve. A devoted daughter and mother have been known to hurl themselves on their dying loved one as the clock throbbed for twelve on December 24, and with heartrending cries smother him with pillows that he might escape the penetrating tortures of purgatory and enter a clean soul into heaven on Christmas morning. The man had but a short time to live, and though the methods used of providing him with eternal salvation may be open to question, they were inspired by the best intentions.

#### PARISIAN BEGGARS.

If one keeps one's eyes open, writes a Paris correspondent, one sees strange things at times in various corners of this city. Twice recently my curiosity was aroused by the sight of a camel trotting smartly through the streets, with a cul-de-jatte on his back. I asked one or two people the meaning of the strange combination. But no one could tell me. A day or two ago I saw in the newspapers that the cul-de-jatte had been arrested for absorbing an overdose of wine, but that on the way to the station he whipped up his camel and the pair showed the police a clean pair of heels. They are still running. The incident reminds me of another cripple who may be met with any day in the district surrounding the Faubourg Montmartre. He makes a living by begging, and the sight of the legless mendicant piloting his way along the busy thoroughfares, at the risk of meeting with an accident which will still further deform him, is one which charms the sons from the pockets of many a passerby. Though he is a beggar and a cripple, the cul-de-jatte has evidently come to the conclusion that there is no reason why he should banish the ordinary comforts of life, and every evening, between eleven o'clock and midnight, he makes his way to his favorite cafe and has a drink like "tout le monde." But it is not served at the same table as other people's cafes and bocks. As soon as the mendicant pushes his little chariot through the door, a waiter runs to a corner of the establishment and fetches a little table, which stands about two feet from the ground, and when the man minus the legs has given his order, the glass is placed where he has no difficulty in reaching it. Whatever he may look like during the day, there is no reason to bestow pity on the cul-de-jatte when he is in the cafe. He looks the picture of health and contentment. At midnight, a cabman who "uses" the same house as the beggar, comes in for his nightly grog, and when he has finished, he and his friend, the cul-de-jatte, go off together, the latter clinging to the rear axle of the cab and the mendicant's chariot rattling along over the stones behind it.

#### THEY WERE REALLY—KISSES

"Amelia," said a stern father, holding up a letter his daughter had accidentally dropped. "I found this on the stairs. Who wrote and sent it?"

"It's—it's from Mr. Johnson," answered the girl in embarrassment.

"Indeed! And what are all these things at the foot?"

"Oh, those—er—are stafs, father! Mr. Johnson is teaching me astronomy!"

No man can be wholly free as long as he remains bound.

## Two Ships Sailed Into a Harbor

At eve, on the shores of a harbor,  
I stood and gazed to the west,  
As the sun doffed his golden glories  
And left the world to its rest;  
When into the slanting sunbeams,  
That streamed up the quiet bay,  
Two vessels came sailing, sailing,  
Till close to the beach they lay,  
One gay with snowy pinions,  
Her white wings widely spread,  
And the flutter and wave of a banner  
That flew from her tall masthead.  
The lines of her hull were noble,  
Graceful her curves, and free,  
Yet strong with the strength of a master  
O'er the gnashing wolves of the sea.  
The other, all bruised and battered,  
Tattered her sails, and torn;  
And she slowly crept to her landing,  
Like a hunted thing, forlorn,  
Like a creature torn and wounded,  
Which still has in its ears  
The woodland cry of the hunter,  
As onward his hounds he cheers.  
Yet one had but sailed round the harbor,  
Knew nothing of storm and stress,  
Nor the angry leap of the billows,  
As they batter a ship in distress.  
The other, far out on the ocean,  
On the gray, cold waste of the sea,  
Had sailed to the Poles, to the Tropics,  
Like a rover, bold and free;  
Knew well of each port and harbor,  
Knew well of this world of men,  
The earth, and its girdling sea waste,  
Had come within her ken;  
Had weathered the dangerous coast line,  
Had grazed on the hidden rock,  
Had sweltered in torrid calm zones,  
Been tossed by the tempest's shock.

Two souls sailed into a harbor,  
The last great port of rest,  
Ended for them Life's voyage,  
Finished for them Life's quest;  
Done, with the joy and the sorrow,  
Done, with the stress of the fight;  
Waiting the final judgment  
From the lips of the Giver of Light.  
One, calm and quiet and peaceful,  
Showed little of Life's hard run,  
Few shadows across his pathway,  
Few days without a sun;  
And he felt with a calm assurance  
That his work had been well done.  
The other, downcast and weary,  
On his face the shadows of night,  
Marked with the scars of Life's battle,  
Scared with sin's deadly blight,  
He had fought the foes within him,  
Baffled the foes without;  
Struck down in the conflict often,  
And still in his mind a doubt,  
A fear of the final judgment;  
Of the words from the Master of Life,  
That would greet him, poor, craven soldier—  
A weakling in the strife.

What think you was the judgment given?  
What the measure meted above?  
For one was there condemnation?  
For one was there words of love,  
From He who ruleth with justice  
On the great White Throne above?

J. NIXON.

Victoria, B. C.

#### A POLITE PARTNER

Life tells of an old fellow, a member of a whist club in Brooklyn, who enjoyed the reputation of being a great crank. His animadversions against his partners were so severe and his manners generally so bad that it was rare indeed that he could get any one to play with him.

One night, however, a man happened in from the West and the avoided one promptly assailed him with a request to "sit in." The Western man was about to comply when he was taken aside by one of the members of the club who told him the reputation of the crank. "I don't care," he said. "I can stand it, I guess."

At the end of the evening he was approached once more by the curious member. "Well," said the member, "how did you manage?"

"First rate."  
"Didn't he insult you?"  
"Why, no."  
"Didn't he browbeat you?"  
"Not at all."  
"Didn't he say anything?"  
"Nothing special. He only spoke once during the whole course of the game."  
"What did he say then?"  
"Why, I didn't get the cards out right, and he looked over very pleasantly and said: 'Why you can't even deal, can you?'"

#### HARD NUTS

Money may talk, but time tells.  
Temptation defeated is strength won.  
The race never goes to the discouraged.  
A good man cannot have too much money.  
This is a sour world for the man with a sour disposition.

Working for others is the best way of working for yourself.

One kind of charity always has a card attached to it.

It is wise and commendable to be patient when it's the only way out.

By all means consider yourself important, but keep that opinion to yourself.

Conscience is a correct compass, but it is not always easy to navigate by it.

When you have made your fortune it is time enough to think about spending it.



# Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS.

"Socrates offends against the laws in not paying respect to those gods whom the city respects, and introducing other new deities; he also offends against the laws in corrupting youth."

"My whole life has been passed with my brief in view. I have shunned evil all my life; that I think is the most honorable way in which a man can bestow attention on his own defence."

The above were the accusation and the defence of that great old philosopher who died bravely in defence of his principles, and lived as far as he could in accordance with them. His trial has come down to us as an example of the utmost unfairness, for he was a man of sterling character, upright, brave and honorable, and the city that condemned him was his own loved birthplace to whose government he had ever been in every respect loyal. Perhaps some of us by exerting our imagination a little can picture that famous scene of the trial, the crowded room, the stern-faced judges, and Socrates, bent with age, his misshapen form more grotesque than ever, his ugly face with its ludicrous nose, expressive of earnest conviction and his eyes beaming with gentle eloquence. In spite of his appearance he impressed his hearers with his great divinity and his unchangeable courage. And it was because of his refusal to adopt an attitude in any way conciliatory that he was sentenced to drink the hemlock. History has told us that all were anxious to set him free if they had had the barest excuse, but Socrates would not depart one iota from his principles and seemed to court death, for he met it cheerfully enough, and in brave words greeted the verdict when it was rendered. Socrates lived nearly twenty-five hundred years ago, and was the first of the philosophers of that school which Plato has made famous. Of his life little will be said for a study of that has already been given. He served his country in war, and attracted hundreds of followers by his teaching of ethics. He was opposed to the Sophists, and to all who made a pretense of learning, and he made many enemies though even his enemies were compelled to admire his courage. He applied his philosophy to his own life, "To want for nothing," said he, "is divine; to want as little as possible is the nearest possible approach to the Divine life." And he went about clothed in the roughest, shabbiest garments, his feet bare in summer and winter alike. He would not accept money from any one, and living in the climate he did, a little went a long way. His diet was olives and a little wine and he ate sparingly of that. He died in 339 B. C.

### Dialogue Between Socrates and Euthydemus.

"Well then," said Socrates, "if a general seeing his army dispirited should tell them by inventing a falsehood, that auxiliaries were coming, and should by that invention check the despondency of his troops under which head should we place such an act of deceit?"

"Under justice."

"And if a father, when his son requires medicine and refuses to take it, should deceive him and give him the medicine as ordinary food, and by adopting such deception should restore him to health, under which head must we place such an act of deceit?"

"We must put it under the same head."

And if a person when his friend was in despondency, should, through fear that he might kill himself, steal or take away his sword or any other weapon, under which head must we place this act?"

"That assuredly, we must place under justice."

"You say, then," said Socrates, "that not even towards our friends must we act always without deceit?"

"We must not indeed."

### Before the Trial.

Do you think it strange that it should seem better to the divinity that I should now close my life? Do you not know that down to the present time, I would not admit to any man that he has lived either better or with more pleasure than myself? For I consider that those live best who study best to become as good as possible; and that those live with most pleasure who feel the most assurance that they are daily growing better and better. This assurance I have felt to the present day, to be the case with respect to myself; and associating with other men and comparing myself with others, I have always retained this opinion respecting myself; and not only I, but my friends also maintain a similar feeling with regard to me; not because they love me for those who love others may be thus affected towards the object that they love, but because they think that while they associated with me, they became greatly advanced in virtue. If I shall live to a longer period perhaps I shall be destined to sustain the evils of old age, to find my sight and hearing weakened, to feel my intellect impaired, to become less apt to learn and more forgetful, and in time to grow inferior to others in all those qualities in which I was once superior to them. If I should be insensible to this deterioration, life would not be worth retaining, and if I should feel it, how could I live otherwise than with less profit, and with less comfort? If I am to die unjustly, my death will be a disgrace to those who will unjustly kill me; for if injustice be a disgrace must it not be disgrace to do anything unjustly? But what disgrace will it be to me that others could not decide or act justly in regard to me? Of the men who have

lived before me, I see that the estimation left among posterity with regard to such as have done wrong, is by no means similar; and I know that I also if I now die, shall obtain from mankind far different consideration from that which they will pay to those who take my life; for I know they will always bear witness to me that I have never wronged any man, or rendered any man less virtuous, but that I have always endeavored to make those better who conversed with me."

## THE PATRONAGE OF OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

In a very interesting editorial in the National Review the United States' attitude towards Canada is discussed. The editor thinks that Canada must very hotly resent the patronizing tone which the United States adopts towards her neighbor to the north. On the contrary the most of Canadians regard all this professed patronage with a great deal of good-natured tolerance. Our relations with the United States are friendly enough and we can make due allowance for the Yankee's love of blowing his own trumpet. We are in a better position to judge of the attitude of our American cousins perhaps than an Englishman would be, and there is a great deal of difference between being aware that patronage is offered, and accepting that patronage. Canada has awakened and has learned what her own position is among the nations. She realizes that she is on the threshold of a future full of glorious promise; and collectively and individually her citizens, men and women, are going to strive their utmost to bring about the bounteous fruition of that promise. It is in the nature of things that we can, if we will, profit by the mistakes of other nations. Canada needs the patronage of no country, but she seeks the goodfellowship of all. We produce the following extract because it contains a great deal that is true, and a great deal more that is ironically laughable:

A short time ago the New York Herald discovered Canada. With enterprise that is simply astounding, considering the frightful difficulties and the enormous dangers to be overcome and the incredible expense involved (I adopt Heraldese style to do the subject justice) it despatched a correspondent to penetrate into the remotest wilds of Canada and there to open an office in Ottawa. Since its discovery the Herald has exploited Canada for the benefit of its readers to the extent of several columns a day. "The principal purpose of the Herald's Canadian bureau appears to be to convince Americans (for surely very few persons in Canada read the paper) that Canada needs instruction in the management of her affairs, and that the most foolish thing Canada can do is to make a contribution to the Imperial Navy. The Herald for reasons best known to itself, sternly disapproves of a Canadian navy. It chides Canada for being so presumptuous as to think that she needs ships. "You have nothing to fear," the Herald says reassuringly, and with that air of shrinking modesty that is typical, "for the Monroe Doctrine, backed by the might of the American people, numbering some 90,000,000, would prove a stronger bulwark than a few Canadian coastguards." If for no other reason than not to make Canada rely on the Monroe Doctrine for its safety the Canadian navy will be worth many times what it costs, for nothing will more quickly sap the vitality and independence of any people than reliance for their defence and protection not on their own strength and resources but on those of a neighbor. The tone of the American press toward Canada must be very distasteful to the Canadians, who are a proud and dhlig-spirited people. "This country," says the New York Tribune, "would not permit Canada to pass into the possession of any other European Power than that to which it now belongs," but it will naturally occur to Englishmen as well as Canadians that the destiny of Canada ought not to rest with the United States which, when the time came to make the decision, might not be in the same altruistic frame of mind that she is in today according to the Tribune. The Washington Post, answering the Herald, Tribune and other newspapers that tell Canada not to worry and to sleep quietly, because the Monroe Doctrine is watching over her, says that suppose Germany should create a navy able to destroy the British navy, the Monroe Doctrine would not be worth blank paper, for the American navy would be no match against the German navy that had destroyed British sea-power. Then that would be the end of the Monroe Doctrine, for while an American army could keep Germany out of Canada, Germany would put her flag in every country of South America that she might covet or see fit to annex. "And it is only the blunt truth to say," the Post adds, "that the British Navy and the American market have been the bulwarks of the Monroe Doctrine all the time." The Post does not think that "it is at all likely that the German navy will put the British Navy out of business."

For her own sake Canada ought not to desire to rely on the Monroe Doctrine for protection. It will be a sorry day for the Dominion when she does. She has only to look around to see the disastrous effects of that protection. Every Central and South American country would be better off if there were no Monroe Doctrine. That does not mean that the United States would be better off. Never was there a more advantageous thing for America than when Canning called into existence a power to redress the balance of the Old World; but what has been the good fortune of the United States is not necessarily equally auspicious for other nations. The Monroe

Doctrine is excellent American policy, but it is not Canadian, and Canada ought not to count it as one of her lines of defence. The United States has no right to regard a Canadian navy as a menace, or to consider it an unfriendly act, any more than Canada can object to the possession of a navy by the United States. The fact that the New York Herald is so free with its advice, and that other American newspapers think Canada is foolish to entangle herself in Imperial politics (it is very touching how solicitous these newspapers have suddenly become about Canada's welfare), are reasons, perhaps, sufficient to convince one that Canada is pursuing the right policy. Many American newspapers recognize that the Canadian navy is another bond of Empire. May that not, perhaps, be one reason why American newspapers disapprove?

## FERRUCCIO BUSONI

Busoni, the famous pianist-composer, was born near Florence, Italy, in 1866. Both of his parents were musicians, his father being a clarinet player, his mother a pianist.

When he was sixteen Busoni won the diploma at the Academy of Bologna, and while he was teaching in 1890, he won the Rubenstein prize for composing. He married a year later, after a week's courtship, a beautiful Scandinavian, and Mrs. Busoni takes the keenest interest and pride in her husband's work. She says he does all of his composing while walking, and never thinks of sitting down at the piano until he has his theme well in mind.

"Probably Busoni's greatest pleasure outside of his art and work is in reading," says Mrs. Busoni. "You know he has a very large library and he is widely read, a very learned



Ferruccio Busoni

man. His favorite books are Cervantes' 'Don Quixote' and 'The Arabian Nights.' He has often said that in 'Don Quixote' one can find anything, one of the world's most marvelous books. The entire field of romantic literature appeals to him immensely. He will read a number of American romantic novels while in this country if he finds the time. He already is a great admirer of Poe and Stevenson, and he wants to know more about your great figures in romantic literature.

"Mr. Busoni's is the nicest of men, the best of husbands. He is so thoughtful, so kind, so devoted to myself and the children. There are two boys, you know—Benvenuto and Raphael—and they are handsome, wonderful boys, if I do say it. Benvenuto is seventeen and Raphael is eight, and I have written to Berlin today to have their pictures sent here so that I can show them to my friends. Benvenuto is a painter, and already his canvases have attracted attention. One in particular, called 'The Revolution,' contains a great many figures and is very striking. He will be a great artist some day. Raphael also is talented, but he is too young yet to have accomplished much. We are very happy at home. The children are so artistic and delightful. In our home we speak German. Mr. Busoni, you know, is an Italian, and I was born in Scandinavia. It was a unique union. I am something of a cosmopolitan, having been born in Sweden, educated in Finland and married in Moscow. A son was born in Boston and I live in Berlin."

Busoni's compositions for chorus, orchestra and the like number some forty opus numbers, and he recently wrote an opera. As conductor he was the first to introduce Debussy to Berlin, and it is recorded of his experience in that city that in 1898 he played in four orchestral concerts as many as fourteen piano concertos from memory. Though not a pupil of Liszt, he excels in Liszt music, and has brought forth a standard edition of the works of Bach.

Mr. Busoni presents a picturesque appearance at the piano. He is slender of stature, a trifle above middle height, has a luxuriant growth of hair, and wears the raiment of a poet. No excess of mannerism distracts the attention of his hearers, for in his work he displays absolute poise, an ease and an assurance which are gratifying.

## CANADA AND GERMANY'S TRADE RELATIONS.

The majority of Canadians are apt to take a one-sided view of those questions which deal with our relations with the Mother country. We are not aware of our prejudices, and all of us would prefer to be fair-minded and impartial judges, therefore any article which throws light on both sides of the questions referred to ought to be of interest to us all. In a paper in the National Review for January J. Castell Hopkins tries to give us a fair idea of the trade situation in regard to the trade relations existing between Germany and Canada and the stand England has taken in the matter. The writer tells us that Great Britain has suffered because she stood by Canada in the latter's dealing with Germany in order to (1) help Canada's preferential policy by abrogating the Belgian-German treaties; (2) to maintain Canada's rights and privileges as a part of the Empire, and despite German threats of penalizing not only Canadian but British trade; (3) to assert the vital facts that, in dealing with foreign countries Great Britain accepted full responsibility for Colonial legislation without having any real control over it, and even when such responsibilities involved possible injury to herself. Practically nothing is known in Canada, or by the Canadian public, of Britain's action and self-sacrificing policy in this matter, and Canadians pride themselves greatly upon having benefited British trade by the preferential tariff while asserting their national rights in the teeth of German power. It never occurs to the Canadian of today that without Great Britain's vigorous Imperial policy in this affair Germany would have promptly retaliated after the surtax, and would have also imposed heavy additional duties upon Australia, New Zealand and South Africa upon their establishment of preferential British tariffs.

As to the future, Canada has made various reductions in its French duties; Germany is striving for the removal of the surtax and for further reductions in the tariff; Canada's intermediate tariff lies open to all foreign countries, and United States interests are endeavouring to find a place in its schedules; the whittling away of the British preference has seemingly begun, and the end is not yet. Hence the Imperial significance of German interests in Canadian development—an interest which may also not be without its influence upon political issues and the naval situation. Hence, also, the importance of Britain's fiscal policy being made serviceable at some early period as the Empire buckler to which the German press has shown such obvious dislike. It may be added that Canada has many German settlers, who form a quiet, industrious and law-abiding section of the people. In the county of Waterloo, Ontario, they are the cream of the population; in Winnipeg, throughout the newer Province of the West, and in the cities of British Columbia, they find a place which is never aggressive, but is productive of an influence all the greater for not appearing on the surface of affairs. These people are an offshoot of the 5,000,000 German emigrants who have poured into the United States during the past century, and they are quietly increasing in numbers. The total of 27,000 in the census of 1901 will be multiplied many times in 1911. Of course, the voting strength of the German population of Canada is not serious in such a connection; it is so rather by the force of individual character, the spirit of the units, in a successful and prosperous people who reach positions of power and influence. In a general sense they are good Canadians; in an Empire sense they could not be blamed for supporting an arrangement with Germany, even if it greatly increased the difficulties in the way of British Tariff Reform and an Empire Preferential system.

The writer professes to regard with some alarm the settling of so many Germans in Canada, and the steadily increasing German influence in this country. The invasion is a peaceful one so far, but just where it may lead to is a matter of conjecture. The number of German commercial holdings in Canadian territory are very many, and a German syndicate lately came into possession of coal-fields which are said to be practically inexhaustible.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

Madame Liza Lehmann the famous English woman composer, has been in America now for some months and is being feted and lionized, and all of her opinions are quoted. In regard to American music she candidly confesses that the people of her country know nothing of it. Some few of Great Britain's musicians are familiar with some songs of Macdowell's, Chadwick's, Nevin's and Foote's, but the majority of singers, and the whole of the British public, are ignorant of American composers. For her own part she waxes quite enthusiastic about Macdowell, and means to attend every concert where his songs are sung. She expresses herself as more than grateful to the American public, as she feels that she owes the great success of her work "In a Persian Garden," to them.

Nordica is a suffragette, and declares so most emphatically. In a recent interview she earnestly expressed her views. She believes that women should have equal rights with men, and insists that present day relations between husband and wife are unfair, and that women shoulder most of the responsibility. "A woman calling on me yesterday," said the prima donna, "told me that in the newspaper

office where she was employed she had the work of three men, and half the pay of one. I say equal rights. If I do the same work I should have the same consideration, not just half the remuneration for the same services rendered. And I say that any woman, whether she be self-supporting or not, who feels that she must acquaint herself with what things mean, with the issue for or against which she is going to be called upon to cast her vote, I contend that that woman is far better equipped to bring up her boys and girls by virtue of this added necessity. I am not now speaking from a wage-earner's point of view, but of mothers, sisters, daughters. The woman must be reckoned as an individual who knows and understands matters in which her voice will have some weight not to pass and be passed upon as "mother" merely. I believe that if woman is to be entrusted with the responsibility of bringing up children, she should be given every outward recognition of her own ability. Otherwise we might as well adopt the ultimatum of a certain distinguished writer who claims that, after all, woman has no soul. Think of the nonsense of it. Entrusting the whole human race as it were, to nothing more than a mass of protoplasm, to—what shall I say?—to punk." Nordica does not think that at present women are qualified to hold any or every office. She thinks that in the government there should be women's departments, and men's departments. She says she does not believe that equal rights would make women dissatisfied with domestic services, and for her own part would prefer to serve in a home, than to hold a public office. Nordica is a great admirer of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Mackay, and does not blame the women of England for the tactics they adopt but says it is the only way they can get any notice taken of them.

Miss Maude Allen who recently arrived in America gives her idea of the Salome dance in the following words: "Salome is not a sinful woman, but a simple girl, who professes implicit obedience to her mother's commands and dances willingly when requested to do so, without realizing what will be the dread consequences of her action. As she dances her indignation becomes fired and after delighting the king with the sight of her graceful evolutions she dances out into the garden to her handmaids. Only when the severed head is brought to her does she realize the enormity of her crime, and in the agony of her remorse she pleads with the head for forgiveness. She begs to be shown the new religion, and in despair offers her brow, her lips, her whole being to be kissed. Suddenly she sees the face lighted with divine fire and the eyes apparently promising forgiveness, and with a cry she drops dead. Miss Adams will give the dance according to her own idea which she terms "scriptural." Scriptural or not the conception seems far too ghastly and gruesome to be beautiful.

Sir W. G. Sullivan has had some trouble with the producers of his new opera "The Fallen Fairies," and his adopted daughter Miss Maskintosh who took the part of "Queen of the Fairies" has been asked to resign. This fact greatly incensed Sir William who has refused to have anything more to do with the production.

The balalaika, the peasants' instrument which, in the hands of a Russian orchestra, recently captured the fancy of London music lovers, owes the neglect it has suffered so long, notes the Violin World, to the fact that when Christianity was introduced into Russia in the eleventh century the priests banned instrumental music on account of its association with the heathen rites connected with the religion that was being supplanted. The ban was so strict that people were excommunicated merely for listening to it.

"In other words, nobody but a Russian could have written for the balalaika, and there were no composers of instrumental music in Russia owing to the prohibition of the clergy. Consequently this instrument was relegated to the background and has only survived among the peasants."

Conductor Andreeff, the founder of the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, seems to be the first to have given serious attention to the instrument. He first heard it, played by a peasant, in his native town of Bejetsk, in Tver, and it so attracted him that he decided to learn it, despite the prejudice against it. Later, in St. Petersburg, he stirred up the music circles in which he played. The balalaika as improvised by him is triangular in body, and the neck joins the apex of the triangle just as in any other stringed instrument played with a bow. It has three strings, and all five members of the family, the prima, secunda, viola, bass and double bass—the first three have two strings in unison and the third a fourth higher, while the bass and double bass have all three strings a fourth apart—are played pizzicato.

## ONE ON ANDREW

A belated pun with Andrew Carnegie as the victim is being circulated at Washington. The ironmaster was on board a ferry boat at Norfolk, on the day the President visited that port. Something went wrong with the compass. The captain appealed to the mate. The mate examined the compass and said: "I guess it must be attracted by that steel magnet over there."—Troy Times.

Flatter a man, if you want him to have implicit faith in your judgment.



# An Hour with the Editor

## PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA.

Some years ago a stone was shown to scientific men and others, and its finder alleged that it had been unearthed in Pennsylvania under conditions which precluded all possibility of its being anything other than a very ancient piece of work. It represented a number of persons fighting with a mastodon, and a bolt of lightning intervening to kill the beast. Some persons have regarded the stone picture as genuine, but archaeologists as a rule have declined to do so. They think the workmanship is of too high a grade to have been done by any persons resident on this continent contemporary with the mastodon, which is supposed to have become extinct in America about 2,500 years ago. This seems to be the only objection to accepting the stone as an authentic production of a past age; but whether it is so or not is not very material, for there is abundant evidence that America was populated at a very much more remote age than twenty-five centuries since. There are two chief sources of evidence of the antiquity of man on this continent. Here it may be remarked that there is no solid basis for the common practice of regarding America as having been settled subsequently to the Eastern Hemisphere, but on the contrary the proofs of the very early occupation of what we call the New World is quite equal to that bearing upon the beginning of human occupation of the Old World. The sources of evidence referred to are the implements found in stratified sand and gravel banks, and the shell heaps. There is a shell heap in the Gulf of California, which is seventy-five acres in area and nineteen feet thick. It was formerly larger, but how much so cannot be estimated, for there is no means of measuring what the sea has carried away. This is the largest shell heap that has yet been found, and its existence demands an immense antiquity to permit of the accumulation of such a mass of shells, even if we admit that a much larger population, than is at present in its vicinity, once resorted to this spot to obtain clams for food. That the heap is of human origin is established by the presence in it of objects of human workmanship, including pieces of pottery. The shell heaps of the Pacific Coast also establish that there has been an evolution in clams since the heaps were begun, and it seems to be necessary to suppose a great lapse of time to allow for such an evolution. In the sand and gravel beds, which were formed by the torrential rushes of water at the close of the glacial period, there are found samples of human workmanship. Their existence seems to establish the fact that man lived in America in pre-glacial times. There is a flint quarry in Illinois from which in pre-Columbian times at least 300,000 tons of stone had been quarried, and articles made from this flint are found all over the Continent. This calls for an immense duration of time, as well as for a widely extended commerce of a sort. In some of the mounds found in the United States copper implements and ornaments have been discovered. These seem to have been formed out of the native copper which exists on Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The ancient workings on this island are numerous and extensive, but none of the Indian tribes seem to have preserved even a tradition of their ancestors having worked in copper. It has been pointed out that among these copper articles are heads, the features of which resemble those of Indians, and from this it has been argued that the Indians are the descendants of the Mound-builders; but the argument is not conclusive, for it seems to be established that there is a tendency among the white population in America to approach the facial characteristics of the Indians, and it may be that the peculiar features of the Plains Indians are the result of local influences, and do not necessarily imply a community of blood with the Mound-builders.

The absence of historical accounts of the days before Columbus is not due to any lack of material bearing upon the condition of the people of America in pre-historic times. Indeed there is almost a superabundance of such matters. It exists in such vast quantities that investigators are bewildered by it. The great difficulty about reaching any definite conclusions from this remains of ancient American civilization arises from a lack of a way wherewith to unlock their mysteries. The only instance in which this has been accomplished with anything like an approach to accuracy is the case of the Mayans, a race now inhabiting Yucatan and the neighboring parts of Central America, who are doubtless a people who reached a higher degree of civilization than any other of the earlier residents of the Continent. These people not only built great palaces and temples, but has a system of writing and kept the records of their nation. The early Spanish discoverers in their wild infatuation destroyed as many of their records as they could secure, but sufficient of them yet remain to enable us to get a very interesting, if incomplete, account of the Mayan nation. If these records have been correctly translated they date back to the early part of the Christian Era. The ruined cities of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza were built when Rome was in the height of her power, and Palenque is yet more ancient. The traditions of the people, and such historical evidence as has been gathered from their records, seem to establish that the Mayans came from the North and settled in Yucatan upwards of two thousand years ago, unless, indeed, they brought their civilization with them, for they began the building of cities before the beginning of the Christian Era. This may be accepted as established history. Some investigators have endeavored to show that Mayan civilization was of Phœnician origin, but this seems to be a case of assuming and fact and then searching to

buttress it with evidence. While it is not improbable that the Mediterranean navigators may have ventured beyond the Pillars of Hercules and followed the track which Columbus took many centuries later, there is no reason for accepting this as settled, for the similarity of Mayan and Phœnician remains may only be the result of coincidence. There is no good reason why a race of people moving southward through the Western Hemisphere, should not experience a development in a general way like that of the people of the Old World. We seem to be warranted, speaking generally, in the conclusion that at the time when the ancient Romans were emerging from a semi-civilized state, the ancestors of the Mayans were journeying southward through North America, carrying with them the germs of a civilization, which reached its climax some time before the Spanish invasion. A great deal of allowance must be made for the exaggerated accounts given by the invaders of the people, whom they overthrew, but there is abundant proof that they had solved many of the more difficult problems of social life. For example they had orderly government, and had adopted the principles of communism in regard to land tenures. They were an agricultural people, and not unskilled in manufactures. It is said that their cotton cloths equalled silk in their delicacy. They were skilled workers in gold and silver, but of the less valuable metals they made little use, copper seemingly being used only as a measure of value. The Mayan year began on July 16th and consisted of 365 days with a period of five days intervening between the end of one year and the beginning of another, which seems to have been a device to accomplish what we do by means of leap years. They grouped their years into cycles, the lesser cycle being 50 years long and the great cycle being 250 years. They made a paper upon which they wrote their records, inscribing others upon walls. They had evolved a belief in the existence of one Supreme Deity, although their conception of him appears to have been that of a cruel power to be propitiated only by human sacrifices. Apart from an indulgence in this practice, they seem to have been a peaceful and gentle people, too much so, indeed, to offer any real assistance to the small body of Spanish invaders, who overran the country under Cortez and other leaders, destroying everything upon which they could lay their hands, that was not portable. Whether or not Mayan civilization had begun to decay before the Spaniards came is a question that cannot be answered until the hieroglyphics, in which their records were preserved have been fully mastered.

## AN EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

It is perhaps claiming too much to say that all religions operate for the betterment of mankind, but it is true enough that they are all designed for that purpose. The lower forms are essentially for the advantage of the individual. The savage, who practices incantations or in other ways seek to propitiate the unseen powers, which he believes surround him, has his individual welfare and that only in mind. Wherein he is not greatly different from the ordinary religious recluse of Christianity, who has no other thought than that how he individually may be saved from "the wrath to come." But the higher religions have running through them a spirit of altruism. This was pre-eminently the case with the Jewish religion, which combines the worship of God with duty to society in a remarkable degree. The Ten Commandments, which are an epitome of what the Jews regarded as the Divine Law, show this. There are commandments relating to worship; one commandment deals with the great sociological problem involved in a day of rest; another emphasizes the family relation; the rest prescribe rules for the treatment of others. Except the commandment in regard to the Sabbath day, there is none which wholly relates to the individual, unless perhaps it is that which forbids covetousness. Of course all of them relate to individual conduct, but they do not stop there in any case. Take the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." This is a recognition of ownership in things, and declares it to be our duty to respect it in others. It was just as wrong, before this commandment was published, to deprive another of what was his. Without the recognition of this principle all organized progress would be impossible. Unless a man could be assured that he had a right to the results of his skill and industry, he would have no incentive to effort. A condition of society is conceivable in which everything shall be common, and perhaps it might not be the end of progress, but we may rest assured that if the right of ownership had never been recognized, progress never would have begun. The command against stealing is a recognition not only of ownership, but of constructive possession, so that the owner might permit a thing to remain out of his physical control and yet preserve his right to it. Therefore while the individual is bettered by its observance, the community is vastly more benefited, and hence stealing is wrong, not simply because there is a divine law against it, but because it is inconsistent with the welfare of mankind. This illustrates what is meant by the statement that while all the commandments relate to the individual, they do not stop there, but were intended to form the ground work of settled society, and afford a starting point from which the progress of a race, formerly in slavery, might originate.

But by the term religion, as we understand it today, something more than this is implied. A man may keep the whole Ten Commandments, and yet fall short of possessing what Christianity teaches is within the reach of all

who accept and act upon its teachings. So far as it is an ethical code Christianity is not materially different from other systems of religion, held by races which have attained any degree of enlightenment. Its special feature is what has been described as Spiritual birth. A Christian, in the full acceptance of the term, is a man who is in touch with the Divine Spirit and the only real evidence that Christianity is of divine origin and therefore the consummation of religious development is to be sought, not in the pages of the Bible, not in the writings of the Fathers, not in the traditions of the Church, but in its effect upon the character and lives of those who profess it, and consequently upon the condition of communities in which its influence is and has been operative. Hence one of the arguments for the truth of the Christian religion in the condition of those peoples who for generations have professed it. No one would suggest that the best community in the world is a fair example of the results of Christianity, because it is unfortunately the case that in no instance as yet has the influence of selfishness been wholly eradicated; but there is a constant trend towards ideal conditions. It seems as though one might say that in such movements as trades-unionism, co-operation, organized charities, life insurance, old-age pensions, public ownership and so on we have illustrations of the vital influence of Christianity upon the nations, which profess it. No doubt these movements are frequently misunderstood, but it is much too soon to expect perfection in the application of a divine altruism by men who have not yet been able to rise above the level of selfishness. Undoubtedly also many altruistic movements are exploited for the personal advantage of individuals more than for the benefit of the community at large. Nevertheless it seems possible to discern in most, if not all of them, the operation of the New Commandment given by Christ that "Ye love one another."

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

We have reached in this series a point where a brief review of political and social conditions may be useful, because the reign of Edward I. may be looked upon as the beginning of a new era in the history of England. The close of the Norman conquest found England in the possession of two races, which were hostile to each other and between whom there was very little in common. A fixed system of land tenure had been inaugurated and a new order of nobility had been established. England was really an appanage of the continental territory of the Norman kings. We are accustomed to think of Normandy and the other continental domains of William and his successors up to the time of John as possessions of the English Crown, but they were not so then regarded. It was indeed, rather the other way about, and England was the dominion of the Dukes of Normandy and of the Counts of Anjou, and was treated more as a source from which money could be drawn for continental wars than as a realm carrying with it honor and dignity. It was not regarded as an independent nation owning lands beyond the seas. The great domain which extended from the English channel to the Tyne and acknowledged Richard I. as its lord, was not the possession of England, but of the man who happened to be King of England. As for England itself, we have seen that Richard Coeur de Leon did homage to the Holy Roman Emperor for it, and his successor John acknowledged the Pope as his overlord. The usurpation of Stephen illustrates the manner in which the kingship of England was regarded by the ruling families of the Continent.

Meanwhile the people of England were making wonderful progress. To understand England correctly it is necessary to distinguish between the sovereigns and the people of England. In all other European countries the character of the rulers determined the character of the nation, and if we know the history of the former we also know the history of the latter; whereas in England the two are distinct. The Normans, the Angevins and the early Plantagenet Kings lived their lives, pursued their ambitions, discharged their duties or neglected them, but their doings scarcely touched the lives of the people, who maintained a more or less even tenor of their ways in the direction of self-government and individual liberty. "They loved their kings for the great peace which they gave," says an old chronicler, and although we of today might not regard the England of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries as peaceful, it was so by contract with the continental countries. The English kings waged their wars and the English people were not wholly averse to their so doing, and supplied, not always without protest, the money therefor, because it seemed desirable to have them exhibit their activities abroad rather than at home. The foreign wars in which the kings took part rivetted upon the necks of the people of Europe the chains of a tyranny not yet wholly removed, but they were the means of securing for the people of England a degree of freedom which has grown with the centuries.

The Norman and Saxon races rapidly assimilated, and when Edward came to the throne all distinctions between them had disappeared. The language had become well established, and English literature was written in English. Education had made great strides and Oxford had become a seat of learning, which rivalled the schools of Paris, then regarded as the greatest in the world. The church had passed through varying vicissitudes. It had been curtailed in its powers by the Conqueror, but was successful in regaining most of them. It exhibited the English spirit

of independence and refused to recognize papal supremacy in all things. In political matters it had sided with the people against the king, and was the champion of freedom and good government to a degree unknown elsewhere. Whatever historical truth there may be in the claim that the Church of England was always distinct from the Church of Rome, although acknowledging at times the supremacy of the latter, there can be no question that the English Church did a work for freedom and for the establishment of the rights of the people of inestimable value and in marked contrast, as a rule, to clerical influence in other countries.

The merchant and artisan classes had greatly increased in wealth and influence, and in their guilds had learned the first lessons in self-government. They were composed chiefly of people of Saxon descent, and they cherished the traditions of freedom, which had always been the characteristics of that race. They were the custodians of those "ancient customs of the realm," which the Great Charter recognized, and which form the ground work of the Common Law and are today observed in our institutions. Waves of conquest and anarchy might sweep over the land, but these ancient customs stood as immovable as rocks, whose foundations lie deep in the heart of the world. They were grounded in the very hearts of the people, and the merchants and the artisans were ever ready to assert them, to pay for their recognition, when money would secure it, but to die for them when blood seemed to be the only price by which they could be purchased.

The baronage had become Anglicized. Partly through self-interest and partly through inheritance, they espoused the principles involved in the "ancient customs," and were ready when need arose to do their share towards preserving them intact. Thus the Three Estates of the Realm were established on a basis very different from anything that prevailed elsewhere. The baronage regarded itself in a measure as independent of their sovereign, and at times refused to obey him. This forced the kings to cultivate friendly relations with the people, from whom alone they could hope to get money to carry on their wars and upon whom they were compelled to rely for support against the more powerful barons. Up to the time of Edward the kings had always acknowledged their right to the crown as dependent upon the election of those who were representative of the nation, and it is a singular thing that at a time when liberty had become fairly well established, the foundations of parliamentary government had been laid and the country was approaching the semblance, at least, of constitutional administration, the idea of the election of a king should have lapsed to such an extent that when Henry III. died his son Edward was recognized as king and the government was carried on in his name, although he was absent from the kingdom and did not return for some months. The character of Edward doubtless had much to do with this, for during his father's lifetime he had exhibited qualities which appealed to the people in the highest degree. He was courageous, yet gentle; fierce in anger yet ready to forgive and prompt to make amends for wrongs done by him in passion; animated by a high sense of honor, a faithful husband, a just ruler, a man of deep religious instincts. It cannot be said of him that he was "a knight without fear or reproach," for a good deal of the weaker side of human nature showed itself in his conduct at times; but he was without doubt the flower of the knighthood of his days. In person he was tall and commanding, with flaxen hair inherited with his strain of Saxon blood. Above all he was first and foremost an English prince. To him the land of which he became sovereign was his chief concern, and although he sought to extend his power abroad, it was England that held the highest place in his thoughts and affection.

## A Century of Fiction

XX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

### A CENTURY OF FICTION.

#### Feodor Mikhailovitch Doestoevsky.

The life story of this Russian writer is as interesting as one of his own romances. He is the representative of the great middle-class of Russia, and his work differs from Tolstoy's and Tugenioff's, in as much that it is purely national, and appeals more to his own people than to the outside world.

Feodor Dostoevsky was born in 1812, in the Marine Hospital for the Poor at Moscow, where the family lived, his father being resident physician. He was one of seven children and his parents were well-to-do, well-educated and deeply religious people, his father belonging to the class of "nobles," his mother being the daughter of a merchant. His education up to early manhood was conducted under the direct supervision of his parents, who were very strict in regard to the upbringing of their children. In appearance Feodor resembled his mother, having the heavy features, the overhanging brow of the typical peasant. In manner he was retiring and earnest, and of a studious, thoughtful disposition. From early boyhood he and his brother Mikhail were devoted companions, attracted always by the same pursuits, moved by the same impulses. During the summer of their childhood the mother took the children to a small estate which they owned in the country, and it was during these sojourns that the brothers made countless friends among the peasants, learning to like them, to

understand them and to sympathize with them. The natural beauty of the surroundings of their summer home was not without its effect upon their boyish minds. The lads were early and deeply impressed with a reverence and an admiration for nature which fact is borne out by some of the most beautiful passages in Feodor's books.

When Feodor was sixteen he entered the government school for engineers at Saint Petersburg, where he proved a hard-working pupil, giving all the time he could spare from his studies to reading and composition. He graduated in 1831, and one year later was made a sub-lieutenant, and entered on active service in 1834. However he shortly after retired and set himself to work in earnest at his book "Poor People" which he had begun some years before. So much was his work a part of him that he hung his whole fate upon its success. "If it fails," said he "I think I shall hang myself." But it did not fail. Its success was little short of phenomenal, and brought him fame and fortune. So Feodor felt that he had not lived in vain.

Then the stirring events of his life began. The very fact of his popularity made him a watched man, and as he had openly expressed Socialistic views, the government spies never let him out of their sight. He belonged to several clubs which had for their principal the emancipation of the serfs, and the spreading of the gospel of Saint Simon. Dostoevsky was not an extremist, and he always cautioned great moderation. Nevertheless upon a flimsy pretext he was seized and imprisoned in the Peter Paul Fortress for eight months pending trial. He was finally sentenced to four years hard labor in the mines at Siberia, and it was while here that he wrote his pathetic experiences in his much-talked-of book "Notes from the Dead." While there is no doubt about his punishment being entirely unmerited, Dostoevsky himself considered it a disciplinary benefit and said that he profited by the confinement and the hard work and the opportunity for reflection. When his imprisonment was over, he was obliged to serve in the ranks as a common soldier, and conducted himself so well that he was speedily promoted, and finally permitted to return to Russia in 1859 a free man.

Shortly after this he married his first wife, a very beautiful woman and the widow of a dear friend. She did not return the love he bore her, and realizing this and learning who the object of her affections was, the unselfish Dostoevsky effaced himself entirely and did everything in his power to facilitate her union with the man she loved. In 1867 he married again, and while he was incapable of again feeling the passion of a first attachment, he was tenderly devoted to the woman he had chosen, and she, both grateful and loving, did all in her power to make him happy. With her he lived a quiet life of contentment. They had four children.

Outside of Russia Dostoevsky did not attain any great amount of popularity; but among his own people he was greatly revered and admired. He was the author of many and voluminous novels, and he contributed largely to current literature. His opinions were everywhere quoted and he was the idol of young and old alike. On the occasion of the unveiling of Pushkin's monument at Moscow, he made a speech which became famous all over Russia, and made him, for the time being, the most talked of man in the whole country. He died in 1881 of lesion of the brain, and before his death hundreds made pilgrimages to see him, and he was the recipient of countless affectionate and confidential letters from the young especially to whom his works seemed particularly to appeal. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Europe. Thousands of people, old and young, followed the casket for miles. "The gospel" writes a critic "which Dostoevsky preached from the beginning of his career to the end, was love, and self-sacrifice, even to self-effacement."

#### Crime and Punishment.

This is a realistic novel, the psychological study of a man who has committed a murder. The victim of the crime was an old and sinful woman who possessed much ill-gotten wealth, and the hero, a Russian student, persuades himself that he is justified in ridding the world of her. Yet the deed done, his conscience will not let him rest, and his agony of mind is terrible. The woman of the story is one Soni, a member of the fallen sisterhood. It is through her that the man is brought to appreciate the awfulness of his sin, and it is through him that the woman's eyes are opened to her own crimes. They both repent and the man gives himself up to the authorities. He is sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Siberia, and he goes joyfully, looking forward to the end of the term when he shall join Sonia, and together they shall begin life anew.

Out of the Grand Central station the other day came a couple, evidently from up-state regions. The old man grasped his carpet bag and bulging green umbrella firmly, and looked up and down the street, his mouth agape. "There's a heap o' sights in New York, I guess, Maria," he said. "I misdoubt if we see them all." The old lady's mouth set grimly. "Wall, Silas," she replied, and her manner was more significant, "bein's as I'm with you, there's some, I expect, that you ain't goin' to see!"

To Mrs. McCarthy, busy with her washing and in no mood for chat, had come Mrs. Clancy, who noticed after an hour or two that it had become cloudy. Said she, "Do it rain, Mrs. McCarthy?" "It do that, Mrs. Clancy; but not that hard I couldn't get home if I was at your house."



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## ROSE PRUNING

By Edw. Alex. Wallace.

Some Sundays ago an article, written by James Simpson, advocating the January pruning of roses, appeared in these pages. So many people have asked me to reply to it that I feel called upon to give a few reasons why such a practice should not be followed. In the first place, the climate of the east coast of Scotland is very, very different to that enjoyed by Victoria, and what may be right there is consequently all wrong here. Let us reason together, reader. Look at your rose bushes. They are already starting into growth. What will happen if you prune in January? The lower dormant eyes—the very ones which you should endeavor to keep dormant—will have to start into growth. And with what result? The young, tender shoots will be caught and nipped by the cruel frosts which we invariably get in March, and the young buds will suffer, and your first crop of roses will be crippled. As a boy I once asked Ben Caut, the father of rose growing in England, the proper time to prune roses. He put his hand on my shoulder, gave me a whimsical look, and replied, "Two weeks before the last frost, my boy." I say unhesitatingly that if you can manage to hit off this date you are right. The young shoots break readily and grow rapidly, and with no biting frost to mar their sweetness, will produce perfect blossoms. Prune from March 15 to April 15, according to the season and locality. Esquimaux roses can be pruned two weeks ahead of James Bay roses.

Anyone who has ever grown and studied roses here will bear me out in these remarks, and will not follow Mr. Simpson's advice; but there are many new-comers, and they may easily be misled. Any doubting Thomas can easily convince himself. Let him prune half his roses according to Mr. Simpson's date and half according to Ben Caut's rule, and then watch results.

## EASY-GOING HOUSE PLANTS.

A plant that is to be grown in the living rooms of the house all the year round, which has to put up with the vicissitudes of erratic rises and falls of temperature, strong windy blasts at one time and stifling dry heat at another, needs indeed to have a remarkably elastic constitution. It is on these accounts that none of the most beautiful of the flowers of the greenhouse are fit subjects for every-day use in the dwelling. True, they may be grown to perfection by the florist and will endure (slowly dying) for a shorter or longer time according to their constitution; but it is merely a case of using the plants as their flush of beauty is passing off and being content to throw away the remains. Gardening with plants in an ordinary room is beset with difficulties peculiar to each case, and it is only those which have the most resistant natures that can be grown on from season to season. We are fortunate, however, in having a handful of really "tough characters" that will thrive under the least sort of attention, and will live under what very nearly amounts to neglect.

If you would try to determine for yourself whether a plant with which you have no acquaintance whatever is likely to survive the ordinary house conditions, look at its leaf. Get one that is thick and leathery. Usually they are dark green, too. A plant with such a leaf is suited to trials, because it will have enough reserve moisture within itself to battle against the sudden changes of moisture in the surround air, and also, because of its dark green color, it will be able to make use of every little ray of light that may come near it, and plants must have light to live.

I am often asked what is the best house plant. The inquirer usually wants something that is full of grace, with delicate, bright green foliage, producing in profusion and constantly, brilliant, large, fragrant flowers—a plant that is totally indifferent to temperature and irregularities of watering and other attentions. One day, perhaps, all these things may be combined, but not yet.

Without question the one most thoroughly satisfactory house plant for a minimum of attention is the aspidistra. As usually sold in small pots, it is not a thing of impressing beauty; but as it keeps developing new leaves and becomes in time a dense mass of green, it really takes on added charms, and not the least of these are those that come from long personal contact. The plant must be regarded merely for its greenery, and the variegated forms in which the leaves are irregularly striped with creamy white, are really quite bright. As a flowering plant it has no beauty; the bloom, which is produced on the ground, is of a dull brownish red color. But it is curiously interesting on account of the attraction it has to slugs, which aid in the fertilization. It has been said that no one ever saw a dead aspidistra, but I have had that distinction—plants that had been left outdoors and were frozen during the winter. It is a useful plant for filling in open fireplaces during the summer time, and for other dark situations.

Equal as a foliage plant, but of a more ornamental character because of the diversity of color, are some of the begonias of the Rex type. These, with their handsomely mottled and marbled leaves, are really beautiful objects and well suited for window gardens or for table pieces. They require light and plenty of it. Indeed, so fond are they of the sunshine that the plant can only be kept evenly balanced by being constantly turned around, as otherwise it becomes very much drawn.

A plant that might be well introduced into our windows, although it is very rarely seen, is Siebold's aralia (Aralia Sieboldiana). It is a sturdy growing plant, attaining a height of several feet, with large palmate, yellowish-green leaves—a sort of Hercules club in minia-

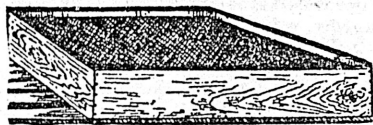
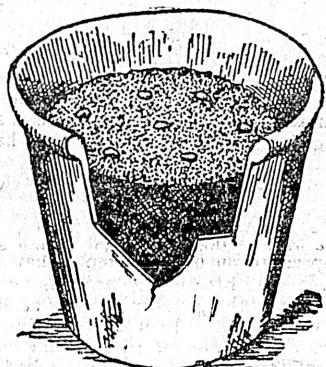
ture, except for its leaf formation. This too, is extremely sensitive to the light, and for nature study work is one of the best illustrations because it responds so quickly that a matter of a single day will cause the leaves to twist around.

For real grace and decorative quality, nothing is superior to the old-time favorite, the thatch palm (Kentia or Howea.) Of these palms there are two species in common cultivation very much alike. Forsteriana has a slightly more spreading habit than Belmorana. If palms you must have, select these rather than any of the more delicately foiled kinds; or the much commoner areca, with its yellow stems, which requires constant warmth and light. These two palms will succeed where none others can be made to grow.

For flowering effects, and yet with ever-green foliage, the Clivia is hardly fully appreciated. On the continent of Europe it is one of the most popular of plants, and is known in a great number of named varieties. The flowers, born in a large umbel, are orange-yellow, varying to salmon-red. Really a greenhouse plant it will survive the ordinary house conditions if it is allowed to follow its own natural bent in making growth.

As a deciduous flowering plant for the house nothing equals the common popular Indian azalea, the characteristic plant of the Easter season. It can be carried on from year to year very easily by putting outdoors in a cool, shaded place and watering abundantly after its flowering season, and then bringing indoors before the winter sets in. Then, given a moderately warm and well-lighted place, it is sure to flower again.

As to how to grow house plants, my answer is simply maintain as even a temperature as possible, water the plants freely when the weather is warm, do not attempt to force growth in winter when all nature is more or less quiescent, and, finally, do not fuss around the plants, disturbing their roots, except at the beginning of the growing season. In fact, the best policy for growing house plants is one of masterly inactivity. More specimens are killed annually by mistaken notions of kindness



Large seeds, such as tomato, cucumber, melon, etc., should be sown at certain distances apart, when the seedlings are not likely to smother one another. Be sure also that the soil is slightly warmed before the seed is inserted. This is very important with cucumbers and melons, which will often rot in very cold earth. It is better that the soil should not quite reach the top of the pot or box.

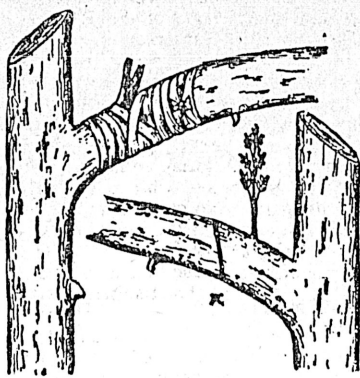
than by any other way. Fertilizers and artificial manures are best left alone. Rely rather upon a good soil compost in which there is plenty of available food, and do not resort to additions of strong chemicals or other foods, because the tendency is to overdose. Imagine what it means. Think of the small bulk of soil contained in a pot, and remember that a fertilizer, used at the rate of a hundred pounds to the acre, would mean only .037 ounce to the square foot in the open ground having all the depth and drainage below, and for a potted plant the quality should be reduced to at least one quarter of the indicated surface. The best tonic for house plants is water. If the soil is sour, use hot water, letting it drain through the ball until it comes through clear. I have restored to life more than one plant by this washing the roots when the case seemed almost hopeless. ever let your plants stand in water. If the pot is put into a container of some sort keep it off the bottom and drain off the surplus water each day. If plants are grown in a sunny window, the effect of the strong sunshine on the pot may be minimized by packing the space between the pot and container with sphagnum moss kept constantly moist but not wet.

## PREPARATION OF SOILS.

(By Donald McDonald, F.L.S., in the London Daily Telegraph.

After becoming possessed of a plant, the first question for consideration is to know in what sort of soil or compost it is likely to live and thrive. With indigenous plants the collector can note, soil and situation, and act accordingly; but when dealing with exotic plants information is more limited. It may be that the plants are taken from sites where the best conditions, both physical and atmospherically are not present, and consequently it requires some intelligent appreciation of direct and indirect bearings to arrive at safe conclusions. Soil has a wide significance when it is defined as "the primitive earths in a state of mixture with organized matter fit for the growth of

plants." Soil or composts, therefore, to be useful should be presented in something of their maiden form. There are three descriptions of earths to which I would make particular reference, and with these three gardeners may grow any plant requiring terrestrial treatment. There are certain plants that would live, but not enjoy life, in the most fibrous mixture of the three, but I do not propose to deal with these at present. The plants referred to are orchids—not epiphytcal orchids, which ab-



Briars that were budded last summer will soon show signs of swelling. The eye round the bud should be loosened. When it reaches a state of active growth the briar shoot may be cut away as marked above.

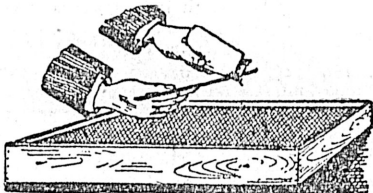
hor soils, but terrestrial orchids, which take to a certain kind of soil, but, notwithstanding, prefer unexhausted fibre, rid of its earthy particles, and sphagnum moss.

## Turfy Loam Sand

Firstly, I will describe an earth which is procured from a grass field in an exposed position, lying high and dry for preference. Many gardeners cannot collect this kind of soil locally; but it is a necessary help for the cultivation of certain plants. It should be cut out in the same way as sods are, when taken to cover a piece of lawn or for a grass edging. These sods are cut about 2 inches in thickness; or, one might say, for pot culture, take the three superficial inches measuring from the skin of grass downwards. This, as anyone knows who has seen the operation, brings with it the whole mass of grass roots, which are densely thick where there is good grazing. These turfs should be cut, if possible, during dry weather, and are then stacked so that the whole may gradually decay. It takes several months to bring them to first-rate condition for potting purposes. After that time the turfs should be nice and friable, so that when taken in the hand they break freely, and the particles will then have lost most of that cohesive tendency they possessed at first. In that sort of hazel or yellowish-looking soil, it is well to incorporate some gritty sand as a good means of keeping it porous, and for passing the water through without carrying away so much of the finer earth as would be the case if sand were absent. On the other hand, sand must not be used in too great a quantity, or it may fine down the fibrous soil to such a state of fineness as to prove damaging to the efficiency of the whole. Sand is just a secondary agent for fining down fibrous or cohesive soils. The kind of soil under consideration should be full of fibre, and the more enduring it is the better is the compost. These conditions attended to, the grower is in a fair way of achieving the highest success in the culture of a great many miscellaneous plants.

## A Useful Compost

The next prepared compost to be recommended is a portion of the first incorporated with certain additions of peat and decayed leaf soil with sand. This may be considered the generally useful soil for potting purposes. It is often obtained by getting sods from plantations where unexhausted fibre is present. To take the earth from common garden ground is of little use. Even so-called free earths, which moulder into dust when handled, are poverty-stricken earths, which have had the goodness—if ever they possessed any—taken out of them. Cultivating a field is an operation quite different from cultivating a plant in a pot. The one has the free, uninterrupted air, and supplies of rain on the surface, differing widely in their effects from the limited surroundings and continual supply from the watering pot of the other. As before stated, the field, or, better still, the wood, furnishes one of the principal elements that make up a



When minute seeds are scattered over a seed box or pan, they should be mixed with fine white sand and gently tipped out of a piece of paper as shown above, taking care to distribute them evenly.

good growing soil. A blackish earth is preferred by many; but color is not so important, for it is on the stability of the earth structure that the fertilizing value chiefly depends. Where there is a want of fibre in the soil it should be corrected by the introduction of crushed bones, wood ashes, or charcoal—anything that will keep the soil from adhering together in too large quantities. In combination with the soil, get, if possible, some decayed leaves. It is not good to use them just as

they are gathered, rather let them be buried in a mass, so that they may ferment and decay. With such a compost, leaf soil, and sand, growers may cultivate most plants, with the exception of the more rare ferns, azaleas, and some of the fine capillary rooting ericas, which prefer peat almost alone.

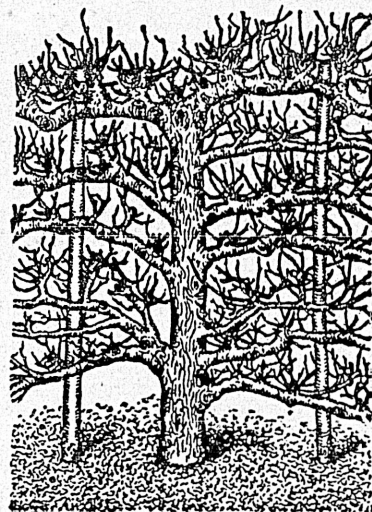
## Peat Soil

There is a great difference in peats; there is the peat of the bogs, which is used by many in the highlands of this country and in some other places as a medium for producing heat. The peat best qualified for maintaining plant life is that found growing on the top of white sandstone. It is more full of fibre than any earth. If it is not largely incorporated with sand, which acts as a pulveriser, the fibre will be in too great a proportion for the fine, wiry roots to master, and death, instead of life, might often be the issue to the plant destined to get its root food from it. Those who have no facilities for finding their own soils can purchase compost already prepared for potting purposes from the nurserymen.

## THE POULTRYMAN.

Many will contemplate starting into the raising of poultry, at this time of the year, both on a large and small scale. Those failing can in no way blame it to the poultry themselves, but to conditions that confronted them that were not seen. Poultry raising on a large scale is a business that must have careful planning. We have seen so many hatch chicks with no accommodation for them after they had reached the broiler age. One can hatch many chicks, but to keep them living and growing properly, the proper houses must be constructed, that the chicks receive no setback. Young chicks up to two weeks can be housed in a small space, but after they should have ample room. Overcrowding is the mistake that is indulged in more than any.

We have drawn away from small coops for growing chicks, so commonly used a few years back. As soon as the young chicks are old enough to leave the cold brooder, they are put in colony houses on free range. These houses are 8 by 10 feet 6 high in front, 4 feet at the



An espalier pear tree overburdened with spurs. This tree will probably be a sheet of bloom later on, but perhaps will only bring half a dozen fruits to maturity. The spurs need a good thinning, leaving only those sufficiently matured for bearing. As it now stands, the one interferes with the other, and a bad crop is the result.

back. One large window and door at the front makes them almost an open-front house. The success we have had with this style house had led us to discard all others. The chicks thrive from the start, and there is no setback until they are ready to go into winter quarters.

These houses accommodate 50 chicks to maturity without crowding; hence it is wise for the beginner to plan so that when the chicks are hatched ample accommodations be made that the chicks will have a chance to do their best. Every check retards maturity, and a few checks during the growing season means a loss in dollars in the fall. We have had Wyandottes hatched in June laying at five and five and one-half months, and keep at it all winter. But these fowls had every condition favoring them—no overcrowding, good clean food and always pure cool water.

## Stock

In selecting stock, aim for vigor. Weak stock is the downfall of many beginners, and even after being in the business some years the craze for feather may be the cause for selecting those birds that score the highest which in vigor were the weakest. We never mate a male or female that have been sick a day in their lives, no matter what the value of the birds may be. There are many ailments that poultry are subject to that, while they may recover and be apparently well, the danger of breeding maladies in the future is great, and, to be on the safe side, make the iron-clad rule to breed from only the strongest, and the future stock will be the kind that live and thrive.

## Poultry Housing

No matter how strong the parent stock, chicks will not grow nor thrive well if proper housing is not constructed to receive them. Any old thing won't do. Ample room must be given that when bad weather is on the chicks will have room to move about. Plenty of air is essential. Overcrowding is one cause of many failures to keep the chicks growing. There are in some seasons many times that the growing chicks should be confined to their

house. This cannot be done if grown in a dry goods box, or some other cheaply-constructed place that now and then some writer advises. Consider carefully the house to receive the chicks when full grown. Do not go half-cock on the open house. You may regret it. Remember that there are some things the expert poultry raiser can accomplish that would be folly for the beginner to try. The open-air front is one when winter eggs are to be obtained. There is a happy medium between the two. Feed clean feed; give a variety; keep the fowls working, and reasonable success will crown your first efforts.

## RAISING DUCKS

The secret of successfully raising young ducklings consists in providing them with plenty of water and a liberal supply of animal food in their diet. Water fountains which are easily cleaned and into which the ducks can thrust their heads, but not their bodies, are the kind needed. Notwithstanding they are an aquatic bird, their first down is hardly dense enough to shield them from the water, them, causing cramps. These fountains should be filled twice daily, and if clogged with dirt, cleaned at every feeding time. Three times daily at least should ducklings be fed, always having what they will eat at each feeding, but with nothing left over to get sour. If too much is given at a feeding, promptly remove the surplus. For holding the food, provide troughs made of a V-shape by nailing two narrow boards together and adding pieces at the ends for ends and supports. The food should be mixed daily and fed in a moist state. The following is a mixture that will answer the requirements of the young birds, and, for that matter, of adults too: Take equal parts by measure of cornmeal and middlings and half to two-thirds the quantity of meal or ground beef scraps; add to this a liberal amount of fine grit and mix the whole thoroughly with cold water, in warm weather. In cold weather, warm or hot water can be used, but the mixture should be allowed to cool before feeding. In fact, never feed it hot.

Ducklings will always do better when confined than when permitted to roam, at leastwise I think so. Hence it is that I advocate keeping them in small yards and in small flocks, and the yard be provided with a reasonable amount of shade. If large numbers are reared together, there is some danger to be apprehended from crowding, and though this may not result in all the ducklings being suffocated, it is certain to prevent some from perfect development.

The amount of meat scraps as given above certainly is too much to feed ducklings. They should always have some form of meat in their rations, but to use one-half to two-thirds meat scraps would be very expensive and would not produce any better results than a much less amount.

## ENEMIES OF CABBAGE

The malady known as "club root" is the greatest and most serious enemy to the cultivation of cabbage as well as to the culture of cauliflower. It is not many years since gardeners thought this abnormal development of the root and consequent loss of vitality in the plant was caused by insects. But this idea is no longer held, for the trouble is caused by a low form of fungus, and insects have nothing to do with "clubbing," although they are frequently found in the diseased parts or in close proximity. The maggot is especially likely to be found working in the affected roots.

There is no cure for club root. When the plants are once affected, the only safe course to pursue is to burn or destroy them. Effectual preventive measures may, however, be taken. The destruction after harvesting of all refuse, as leaves and stumps, is strongly recommended and proper systems of rotations should be followed. It is not safe to plant cabbage in too close succession in the same ground. Lime is considered an excellent preventive and is used extensively in the largest cabbage-producing districts. Some gardeners grow cabbage on the same ground every other year, but lime is used freely. The quantity applied varies from twenty-five on light land to seventy-five bushels per acre on heavy soil.

The green cabbage worm, which is the larva of the white butterfly, so familiar to every farmer, is the most troublesome of the insect pests attacking this crop. Various treatments are used and recommended, as paris green, air-slaked lime, hot water, pyrethrum or Persian insect powder, and several patented insect destroyers. The powder known and sold by druggists as Slug Shot is inexpensive and entirely satisfactory. Applications are made by means of a bellows or powder gun.

The well known cabbage maggot is a serious enemy, sometimes. Serious, because if unchecked, the plants soon succumb, and if combatted, considerable expense is involved. Prevention is the only practical course to pursue, and not knowing whether the pest will make its appearance or not, protection is not generally given until too late. One practical method of prevention is to place a disc of paper or cardboard about the stems of the plant. These discs should be about two inches in diameter, with a slit cut from the margin to the centre. After transplanting, the cardboard is placed about the plant, and this prevents the maggots, which are hatched from eggs deposited on or near the plant at the surface of the ground, from going down to the roots. These discs may be made by cutting them from cardboard, or building paper, either will answer the purpose, or they may be bought at a nominal price.





# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

It is a sign of the times that one should be asked to take pen in hand and write on the trades, callings and professions now open, or opening to women.

A sign of the times, and, to those of my way of thinking, a good and hopeful sign; since it indicates the change that has taken place in public opinion since the day, not so long ago, when the callings, trades and professions open to decent women could be summed up in the one word "marriage," when a girl whose brother was a budding carpenter, soldier, or doctor, was, herself, just a girl.

"And if it be a girl, she shall wear a wedding ring!" Thus sang Henley; feeling, one may be sure, that there was nothing more to be sung, or to be desired with regard to the destiny of a human female. The human female of today is getting to feel somewhat differently about this matter of her destiny. Her outlook upon life is distinctly wider—and more varied—by force of circumstances—she has grown up to be something more than "just a girl." She is learning—amongst other things, to realize that it is not desirable, on the contrary, is most undesirable to wear a wedding ring simply and solely because she can hit upon no other way of earning a living. She is quite aware that the word "woman," in the past, signified "wife of man," but she does not see why it should not come to mean something more comprehensive in the future.

Old-fashioned humanity, feminine as well as masculine, may (and often does) resent this new-born attitude of mind in her; but, in common justice, old-fashioned humanity should remember that it is an attitude of mind which, so far from being acquired from what I might call "sheer cussedness," has been forced upon her by the changed conditions of the world in which she lives. In dealing with the question of woman's work outside her home—in dealing with this question of woman as a trader, a professional, or a factory hand—the one cardinal fact to be borne in mind is that she has become a trader, a professional or a factory-hand in order to earn her living; that she has gone out into the world because the home, no longer supplied her with the means of existence, domesticity no longer afforded her the where-withal to support life.

With one's mind cleared of cant, sentiment and prejudice, one sees that woman works for the same reason as man; not because she passionately enjoys the drudgery of daily toil, nor because she is possessed of an unnaturally spiteful and unreasonable desire to "oust" her brother from his work but because she requires two or three meals a day, and a roof over her head, and because the vagaries of our climate and the exigencies of our civilization forbid her to walk about as Eve walked in Eden.

Systems and conditions change more swiftly than ideas. Our industrial system is fast absorbing—has already largely absorbed—the occupations that once were carried on by women in cottage and mansion alike; yet we still cling to the belief that the family dwelling is a self-supporting institution. Our mothers brewed, baked and spun at home; were weavers and chemists, preservers of meat and fruits, each household was, in reality, a small factory in itself.

The introduction of machinery, with the inevitable centralization and organization of scattered industries that followed in its train, has changed all that; the trades on which our mothers expended all their energies, and earned their keep have been transferred to the factory, the warehouse, the office and the shop, and their daughters have followed, not because they found these institutions particularly enticing, but in search of daily bread.

Often enough—generally—I should say—they followed their trade with reluctance, often were driven to follow it with tears; even today, when the shock of the first plunge is over, the working woman is still in the transition stage, still puzzled at times by the strangeness of her surroundings, still hampered at every turn, by the hoary and age-long tradition, that her work lies only within four walls—the four walls of her home—empty of remunerative employment though these four walls may be.

But puzzled though she be, she dare not disobey the stern necessity that thrusts her out of her former sphere—thrusts her out that she may eat, and live.

Here and there she hangs back—as is but natural, clinging to the old ideal—the ideal that marriage is the all-in-all of women, the ideal of charming helplessness.

Here and there, and all too often, you still find a houseful of idle, or semi-idle girls, dawdling away the best and strongest years of their lives in a more or less hopeful occupation—expectation, of a husband, and nothing but a husband.

This sort of existence may be all very well—though ignominious—in families furnished with all the good things of this world, in such sufficient manner as will enable them to provide for all their women members in a manner that will rob unemployed spinsterhood of the terrors of poverty, but it is far from being all very well in family not so comfortably situated. In family whose comfort and security depends upon the health and well-being of their head, how hopeless cases like these! One of the most pitiable creatures alive is the middle-aged middle-class woman, brought up to such a life, waited upon by servants in her youth, imbued from childhood with tiresome convictions of what is due to her gentility, and no less tiresome convictions concerning the relative positions of men and women, and coming face to face with realities only when the crash comes

—usually the death of the father—and she is pushed out neck and crop into the world, under what are termed "reduced circumstances." The pitiful lives of these unwanted beings, untrained in hand or brain, instructed only in the practice of "being warmly"—by which they understand dependant, parasitical—are lives offered up in sacrifice upon the altar of tradition which forbade a woman to seek a livelihood or interest outside the door of the man to whom she belonged. The man to whom she belonged! There we have, in a nutshell the reason which still exists for the prejudice against woman as a wage earner.

It is still assumed that every woman still "belongs" to some man in the background—some father or husband able and willing to support her, and employ her in his service. In the face of facts this assumption still lingers; hence the obstinate and deep-rooted unwillingness to recognize or acknowledge her as a free-agent of her own, with her own life to dispose of, her own career to carve. Given such recognition, it would follow as the night the day, that her work, as in the case of man would be the work she chose to set her hand to. And it is towards such freedom of choice, such right to dispose of her own life, that, if I understand her aright, the woman of today is struggling.

brought to bear upon her; new surroundings are moulding her. The factory, the office, the studio and the hospital have now a hand in the making of her—not only the kitchen and the drawing-room. And they call for the exercise of qualities and capacities unrequired in the kitchen and the drawing room—qualities and capacities which are not unnecessarily un-womanly because in the lives of most men they have been hitherto latent and uncalled for.

The woman who works for a wage has come, and has, moreover come to stay; and, like the rest of humanity she will be partly a creature of circumstance, the result of adaptation to her new environment. But in one respect at least, one may safely prophesy that her influence will be healthy; the woman who can support herself in comfort will not rush into matrimony to keep herself out of the work-house. When she marries it will be for the right reason, not for her rent, and three meals a day.

## ON BEING FRIENDS WITH ONESELF

The difficulties inseparable from the bringing up of large as well as small families are doubtless amusing to read about, when the reading is done by the mother of a large family



warm themselves two or three generations ago, as far as I can make out), and considered that they had done their duty handsomely by their offspring, topping it by taking them forcibly to hear sermons an hour and a quarter long, "Firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally, lastly, and in conclusion" (this is a fact).

I do not propose to write an article on the upbringing of the young, though of course, having but the square single myself, I am fully qualified to deal with the subject of the round dozen; but I have been set a-thinking on another aspect of the case, quite lately, by contact with a large family and its many friends.

The somewhat harassed mother of this family has confided her woes to me, in a really pathetic strain.

She is the proud (in her heart of hearts) possessor of five daughters—"six counting Althea"—and they have plowed upon her back and made long furrows, to quote from Mesdames OE. Somerville, and Martin Ross.

"It is not so much the girls as their girl friends," she complained; "they are always deeply engrossed with other girls who are

"Exactly," I said, sympathetically. "I know they are." She stared a little.

"They always were," I added, hastily, unwilling to appear unduly full of experience (Mothers of boys are looked at askance if they know anything at all about girls). "And they imitate them, and the imitation displeases the rest of the family, and then there is friction, or they can't do it properly, and they get annoyed with themselves, instead of, or as well as, with each other, and then of course—"

"Of course," I echoed, still sympathetically, "I have noticed. Certainly I have noticed; and had witnessed from afar Etta's struggles to do her lovely, wavy, fair hair in the severe, heavy unwaved coils of her bosom friend."

I have also given a hint to Arabella (ill-received) that to wear that sort of skirt, unusual ankles are a necessity.

I have nearly wept over Marcella's determination to look pretty in that particularly trying shade of pink the smartest Willoughby girl affects with such success. (Caricia is the sort of girl who is only pretty in the right colors, and the Willoughby pink is most emphatically not one of them). I have tried not to laugh at Ruby, who is thin and small and piquante in type, endeavoring to appear, "faultily faultless, splendidly null."

I have sped a winged shaft of sarcasm at the degeneration of Evelyn's pretty soft manner into the loud brusqueness of Lady Gerry Joliffe's, who was born carpets and married slates, rides astride and runs an orphanage entirely on her own lines.

I wonder if "lines" is the correct word! There remains Althea, who is never counted, unless you want to bring the number of the family up to six.

Althea I hardly know, but what I do know of her I find charming.

She goes on her own way, has her own interests and does more than all the rest of the family put together; there is no "bosom" friend, always in attendance, to be copied and quarrelled with.

"Althea," says her mother, with an air of having Althea called to her memory; "Oh! Althea doesn't bother her head with other girls."

"She is friends with herself," almost apologetically, "if you know what I mean!"

I do know what she means, and I applaud Althea's attitude, and, in thinking it over, I feel that it might be an attitude to adopt in many situations.

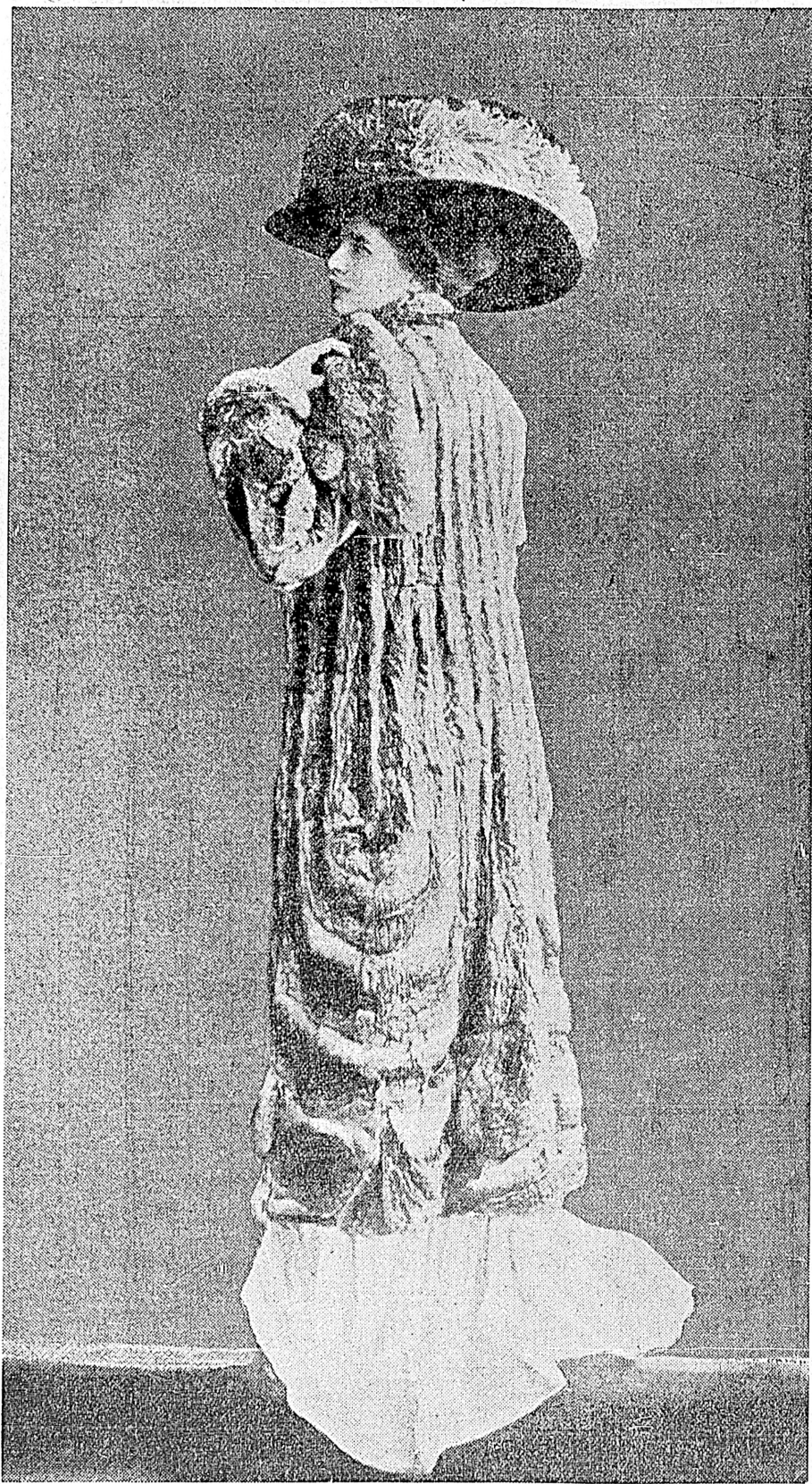
Yes, think it over! Do you not remember your once youthful struggles with raw material?—and those were times when you simply hated your hands; how at times your hair seemed to be exactly the kind of hair you disliked most!—how your figure "went in" where it should have "come out," like the little man and his wife on the antique clocks when the weather changed.

How—worse than your appearance—you quarrelled with your brains, with your gifts, with your relations' opinions of you, for all you were responsible for it—how you disagreed with yourself, and bored yourself, and do still—perhaps.

If so, try not to do it!

Think it over and see if you cannot get on with yourself better. It can be done, I assure you. We hear a great deal about a man's worst enemy being himself, but not much about his being his friend, if not his best one.

Yet, Althea is friends with herself, and I



Coat of Chinchilla

The struggle, as I have shown, has been forced upon her, but its aim is not less definite.

The modern woman who supports herself at her calling no longer belongs to any man; she belongs to herself. And hence, being freer, more responsible, she is more of a complete human being than the old ideal of her sex, the half-developed creature, who passed from the guardianship of one man to the guardianship of another.

Variety is another word for progress, and the woman of today is making progress largely because he is more varied. She is no longer destined from birth to be a wife, and nothing besides; she no longer spends her entire stock of energies in the endeavor to approximate to a certain type. Fresh influences have been

perusing the record of pitfalls accompanying the possession of the small, and vice-versa.

Each pities the other, and each, at times, is heard to express a wish to exchange round dozen for—er—square single; or the other way about; but it is only when most of the dozen and all of the single are unduly maddening or unnecessarily unwell.

There is not the slightest doubt that we take children very seriously nowadays.

I should never have survived the upbringing of myself, of that I am quite sure, while as for our grandparents and great-grandparents, they made their daughters practice for two hours before breakfast in December, in a fireless room, or confined their sons to the outer edge of the hearthrug (nobody was allowed to

like her far better than all her other sisters.

Althea is not exactly pretty, but she takes her own points in the right way. She does not trample upon them, trying to turn them into a bad imitation of somebody else's points.

She does not even hammer them into a slavish following of "popular fashions."

Althea will always stand out from other women because she has character of "mind and looks," and she will always preserve that.

I have seen her make the latest fashionable complexion and hair and figure look theatrical, much as I love them, as a rule.

I have seen her win distinction by being in direct contrast!

You never say when you meet her, "Oh, there's another of those gowns!" or "that way of doing the hair!"

You never feel that Althea borrows.

I do not want my readers to run away with the idea that it pays to look unlike anybody else.

There are many ways of doing that, and many of them spell black disaster.

But the woman who looks the very counterpart of every other woman in the room is never anything but one of a crowd, and she who slavishly imitates is never anything but a slave—and nobody thinks much of slaves, do they?

Moreover all Althea's best points are made the best of because she treats them in the best way.

She is friendly with her body and with her soul.

She brings them out as the mother will skillfully help her shy debutante daughter, as the right kind of accompanist assists the weak voice.

The girls who "hate" their own hair, and wish they had so-and-so's feet instead of their own "horrors" (poor horrors! that properly cared for and shod would look far prettier than the envied So-and-so's) who "give up" their figures, because they are not exactly what might be wished for at the moment—and a "given-up" figure is too pathetic a subject to be lingered over—never by any chance do themselves justice, or are happy in society.

I could slap some women!

I have seen them grow quite embittered over some physical—well, peculiarities, because they have become peculiar by being despaired over, and finally ill-treated—while I know, all the time, that they could be made into real beauties by a little real friendliness.

Why not try self-friendliness for a change?

No one in this world need be actually ugly.

And remember, my plain sisters, that most of the pretty women, whom you admire so much, meant to be pretty, determined to be pretty, found out the way, and succeeded by sheer will. Honestly, very few people are naturally beautiful, and, if they are, how quickly it fades!

I do not mean to advise make-up, and dyes, but you must guard and cherish your looks like any other gifts or possession; after all, you know, it feels pleasant to look nice, and if you feel pleasant you will be nice, and that is always pleasant for other people as well as for yourself.

## PICTORIAL NEEDLEWORK

Landscape and scenes of real life have influenced those who have plied the needle and worked in wool, silk, cotton, and other delicate materials. The wonderful tapestries with which baronial halls were hung and made more home-like were generally pictorial. Among the earliest specimens are those in Spanish needlework worked by Katharine of Aragon and the ladies of her court, an art which the Queen learned from her mother, Isabella of Spain. Queen Mary of England was fond of needlework, and in her days embroidery became fashionable. Then came the stump work of the Stuarts, a kind of embroidery in relief, the design, first drawn on linen, being raised by padding with wool and other materials, which were afterwards crossed by long stitches, giving most realistic effects. Thus Old English flowers and rustic scenes were formed, although drawing and perspective were not always correct.

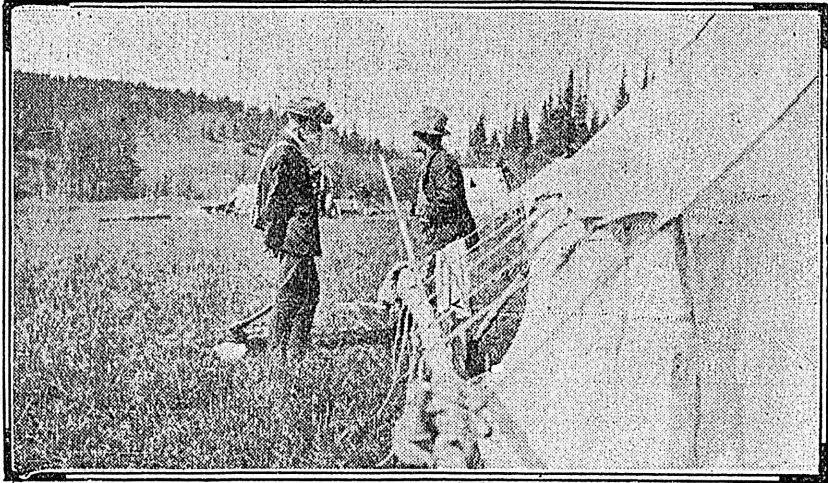
With education and the knowledge of how to read and write there came the idea of fixing that knowledge on the minds of girls in their sewing lessons. Then a new kind of needlework picture gradually evolved, starting with the crude sampler, in which the child was

(Continued on Page 10)



# FINDING NEW HOMES for BRITISH COLUMBIANS

VALLEYS OF THE BLACKWATER AND  
THE NAZCO CONTAIN GOOD LAND FOR  
FARMERS of TOMORROW



INDIAN RESERVES SURVEYOR G. H. GREEN AND  
PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR FRY DISCUSS THE SITUATION  
IN THE NAZCO

Still another of the small army of British Columbia's exploratory surveyors has reported the results of his past season's operations in the field, by means of which a large area of desirable surveyed land, much of which is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, is placed at the disposal of purchasers or pre-emptors.

The surveyor in this case is Mr. Henry Fry, P.L.S., whose operations (before he was detached for the survey in the locality of Crown Mountain, on the Island) have been principally in the valleys of the Blackwater and the Nazco rivers, in that section of the province upon which the attention of settlers and investors is concentrated at present—Northern Cariboo and Lillooet.

"Work was begun," says Mr. Fry in his report to the Surveyor-General, "on the west boundary of last season's work in the Echiniko valley, on June 19, and continued west for seven miles to the shores of Bat-toonee lake. This lake was traversed, but as the shores were found to be steep side hills, and the land only fit for grazing, the survey was

stopped at this point; the valley continues, however, west for about twenty miles, with occasional isolated patches of first-class land.

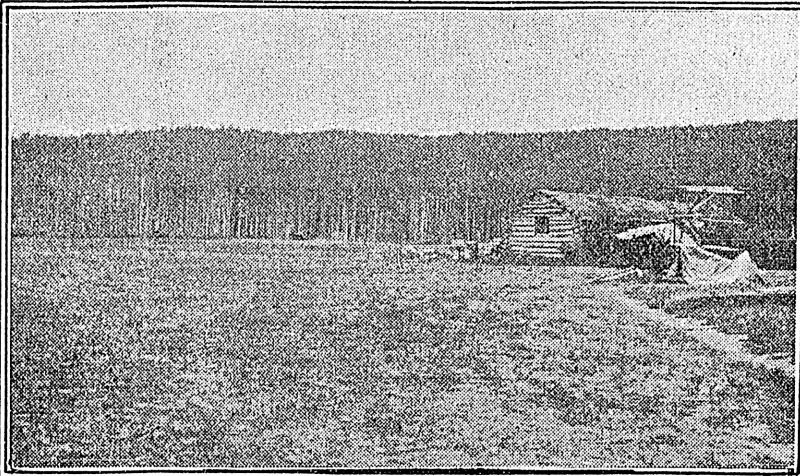
"On July 12 work was begun in the Blackwater valley, at the south boundary of our work done in 1908; the survey was carried up the Blackwater three miles above its confluence with the Blackwater and Nazco; the river has been carefully traversed and the whole work made continuous.

"One mile west of the end of our survey on the Blackwater river, another large stream comes in from the southwest, the Bae-zae-ko, and in this valley there is a considerable area of good land which should be surveyed, but on account of settlers coming into the Nazco, it was decided for this year to follow up the latter valley.

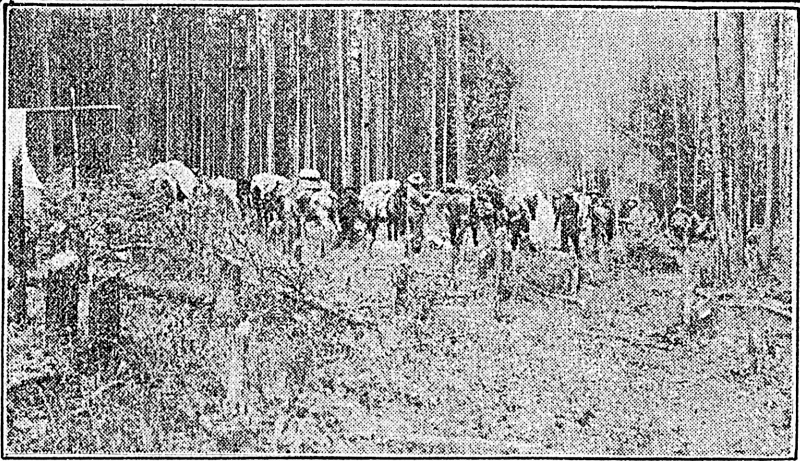
"This was done, and the land surveyed for ten miles south, until a junction was made with A. H. Green's survey of the Indian reserve. The valley from this point south increases greatly in width, and the quality of the land improves, but as our appropriation was expended the party returned to Victoria."



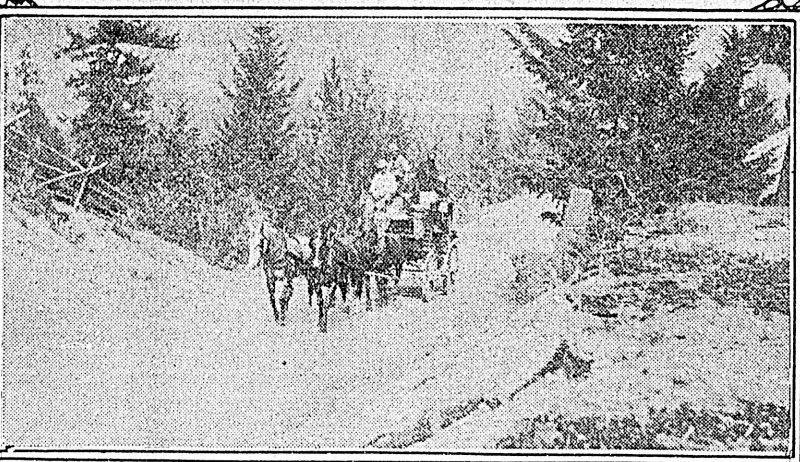
THE FRY SURVEY PARTY IN THE NAZCO



RANCH HOME IN THE "NEW NORTH" OF CARIBOO



NAZCO VALLEY TIMBER



THE OLD CARIBOO ROAD, NEAR CLINTON

## Oncorhynchus and the Fly

Oncorhynchus is a terrible name, and I am not at all sure of the spelling of it; but it represents a whole tribe of the salmon race that inhabits the Pacific Ocean and the rivers that run into its waters. Why the naturalists should have dubbed these various salmon by the title Oncorhynchus instead of simply Salmo is more than the lay mind can understand; but, since they have done so, it becomes the ordinary fisherman to accept the name in a humble frame of mind, while striving to do his best not to be unduly perturbed when approaching a likely looking river, rod in hand, by the thought that a creature with such an appalling patronymic is his prospective quarry. Oncorhynchus of various kinds I have met with on both sides of the Pacific, and have captured with various lures in the islands of flowery Japan as in the flowery and pine-grown island of Vancouver.

In the empire of ancient Nippon I have met him with pleasure while disporting himself under the title of masu, or amimasu, and found him game to the backbone, above all things, "all there when the bell rings;" for my first acquaintance with Oncorhynchus was when trolling with a sleepy Japanese boatman, who, to save himself the trouble of watching his line, had a small bell attached to the end of his bamboo rod, which warned him by a timely ring whenever a fish had seized his bait. Then he woke up and struck; but more often than not the fisherman who relied upon such a highly civilized mode of angling, instead of the more primitive one of holding his rod in his hand, found that he had been deceived by a runaway ring.

Let us, however, leave Oncorhynchus of the land of the Mikado alone. I never caught a member of the Japanese family with a fly—for one reason, perhaps, because I never tried to do so. It was not many years ago accepted as a tenet that no Oncorhynchus on the Pacific coast of North America could be captured with anything else than a spinning bait. As for his taking a fly—oh, no; not to be heard of! Do we not all know the old, old story about the two naval officers who lost what is now the prosperous State of Washington for Great Britain merely by writing to the Prime Minister that the whole country south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was not worth fighting about, as even the cussed salmon would not rise to a fly in the Columbia River?

In the Fraser, in the Thompson, and other great rivers on the mainland of British Colum-

bia, we have been assured over and over again that the various salmon absolutely refuse to take a fly of any kind in the fresh water; occasionally they may be captured with a spinning bait, although even so but rarely. On the other hand, in the brackish estuaries of the mainland rivers, or in the salt water off the coast, any number of fine salmon can be caught with the spoon—thousands are so taken yearly. It may be that in some of the smaller rivers, such as the Nimkish, they may take the fly. It is strange, if such is the case, that Mr. John Babcock did not distinctly mention this fact when writing about that river, in conjunction with the Cowichan on Vancouver Island, in his excellent illustrated report written for the Government of British Columbia in 1908. Nevertheless, the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries there remarks: "It is often stated that the Pacific salmon do not take the fly; but, having caught the fly, the writer feels justified in denying this statement." Further on in his report Mr. Babcock remarks that he has no doubt that if the same persistency were displayed by anglers in fishing with the fly in British Columbia as is shown in rivers in other places, they would raise an equal number of salmon—that is to say, Oncorhynchus—in the estuaries and rivers of British Columbia."

Had I had an opportunity of meeting the Deputy Commissioner after the publication of his report I could have told him of an instance which would have proved him to be correct in this surmise. A year or two ago I had a friend, Mr. W. Walker, living at Frenchman's Creek, in Vancouver Island. This gentleman every September, during the big run of coho salmon down the coast, fished in the sea with the fly well outside the point where that small "creek" or stream runs into the salt water. His sport was sometimes magnificent. Upon one occasion he and one other person with him in his boat captured no less than fifty-two cohoes with the fly in one day.

I was not lucky enough to be able to accept my friend's invitation to go and stay with him for this grand sea fly fishing at the right time of the year, but I caught sea trout of various kinds in Frenchman's Creek when the stream was dead low, and also in the hottest of hot July suns rose and pricked, but did not hook, two cohoes to the fly in the tidal part of Englishman's River, only three miles away.

I firmly believe that, bearing out Mr. Babcock's suppositions, many a salmon could be caught with a fly in that beautiful little stream Englishman's River after a little rain and in the

right season. It was so clear when I fished its seaward extremity that a pearl or a shilling could easily have been seen glistening on the bottom. The worst of it was that on the famous duck marsh through which it flows to the sea the mosquitoes were so thick on that July day that I had to give up fishing and run for my life to the higher ground nearer the village of Parkville, where there is now, I hear, a railway station, on a line recently built from the town of Nanaimo, and being extended to Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

There are several more small rivers, such, for instance, as the Big and Little Qualicum, in this immediate vicinity, up all of which Oncorhynchus travels in countless thousands at certain seasons, and a little further north again a most delightful stream is the Courtenay, close to the beautifully situated town of Comox. These streams are of much the same nature as the rather larger and famous Cowichan, wherein not only the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries and I, but others also, have of late years captured Oncorhynchus of two varieties with the fly.

A friend has recently asked my opinion of the reason why the Pacific salmon will rise to the fly in these small rivers when they will not do so in the larger ones. The reason to me seems to be that the larger mainland rivers are frequently huge, tearing torrents, up which the salmon has to fight his way foot by foot for hundreds of miles to his spawning grounds, the fish becoming battered to pieces and wearied out in the process and never being allowed the time to stop and feed in comfort. The smaller streams, on the other hand, are much

overshaded, abounding in insect life, wherein Oncorhynchus can rest at his leisure and look about him while still at but a short distance from the sea. Feeling still fresh, and not yet having lost his appetite, as he sees the numerous flies coming down on the top of the water he amuses himself, or endeavors to satisfy his hunger, by gobbling them down like a trout, as I have myself seen him do in the Cowichan. Accordingly he will rise to the angler's lure, if it be not a fly of too large a description, taking it for a variety of the natural insects upon which he has been regaling himself. Although he seems to be a greedy feeder upon the young fry in these smaller rivers, and I consequently am very apt to take a small spoon or shining minnow, I have found him quite as ready at times to rise voraciously at the fly as is ever Salmo salar. Such an occasion was one, detailed by me in a recent number of the Field, when I hooked two spring salmon and a coho in the same pool one after another. Many a time have I found the lordly solar far more "dour" than Oncorhynchus, and that, too, in good Scotch waters, in which the salmon were "fairly jostlin' one another," as the Irishman said of the snipe in the bog.

Speaking of solar, a good many fry of that species have been turned down into the Cowichan of recent years, and some specimens are supposed to have been caught. As 10,000 more Atlantic salmon fry were enlarged near the outlet of Cowichan Lake during last October, the British Columbian fly fisher of the near future may have a difficulty in distinguishing the species of fish that may rise to his lure.—Andrew Haggard, in The Field.

## Superstition of Kaiser

Emperor William has a ring he wears at all times and regards as his own peculiar talisman, though few are aware of this fact. A curious history is related of it. It is to the effect that in the days of Elector John of Brandenburg, one of the early Hohenzollerns, a toad entered that worthy's room one night and placed a small stone on the bed. The toad then disappeared, and ever since the stone, which has no real value, has been treasured as one of the most precious possessions of the house of Hohenzollern. By the father of Frederick the Great it was set in a ring, which since that time has always adorned the finger of the head of the house.

The Emperor has also another ring he highly prizes, which for centuries has been credited with supernatural power to protect its wearer from harm of any kind.

The ring has a very romantic history, dating from far-off days when his ancestors, the Margraves of Nuremberg, followed their leaders to the capture of the holy sepulchre from the Moslems. The ring, which was captured in a hard fought battle under the walls of Jerusalem came into the possession of the Margrave Ulrich, from whom it has descended as a highly prized heirloom. The ring is of massive gold, with a square, dark-colored stone, and is worn by the Emperor on the middle finger of his left hand. The sentence from the Koran that adorned the ring when worn by Saladin and his successors has been removed and a Latin cross engraved in its place.

The Emperor has many pet superstitions. He has a horror of cats, and none is ever permitted to appear in his presence. At the time of his last visit to England all the cats at the castles he was to visit were rounded up and sent into exile until he had departed.

Whenever the Emperor meets a fox he raises his hat. This is following a superstitious reverence which the peasant of North Germany has for Reynard, who is regarded so sacredly that his name must not be pronounced, and he is alluded to by some euphemistic title, as "Blue Foot," or "He Who Goes to the Forest."

The Emperor affects the agate, as this stone is said to have the property of assuring its possessor long life, health, and prosperity.

There exists in Germany a superstition that the Empire will be overthrown when the Emperor has seven sons. William II. has six. The Emperor is always careful that the ancestral cradle of the Hohenzollerns should be used for each infant member of his family in succession. This cradle is over two centuries old and is of curiously carved black oak. It is supposed to protect the baby who sleeps in it from convulsions and other childish ailments.

A widely prevalent superstition in Germany is that lead or iron bullets are powerless to kill or wound a Prussian monarch, and that it is only silver or gold that will prove effective against them. This superstition was thought to have been confirmed in 1878 when Nobiling attempted to assassinate Emperor William. When the bullet was removed from the body of the Emperor it was discovered to be of silver. The Emperor recovered; but it was claimed that the bullet would not have touched him at all had it been of lead or iron.

## LONGER LIFE OF WOMEN

The length of life of an average woman, in Brussels at least, is superior to man. Statistics show that during the last two years the feminine element has predominated in the Brussels population. In 1908 there were only 7,848 boys in the Belgian capital between the ages of 10 and 15 and 7,993 girls of the same age. After 20 years the difference increases in favor of the woman, and while Brussels only possessed 9,383 males of 20 to 25 years and 11,811 of 25 to 30 the fairest half of the human race was represented by 11,701 and 10,899 respectively.

This supremacy the feminine element keeps positively to the end, at least as far as Brussels is concerned. We learn further that while Brussels has only sixty-five men of 85 to 90 years and ten nonagenarians only, she can count 184 women between the ages of 85 and 90, thirty-five of 90 to 95 years, and six of more than 95 years.

## AN ANCIENT LOVE LETTER

A love letter 4,000 years old has lately been discovered in Chaldea. The lady to whom it was addressed lived in Sippara, the Biblical Sappharani. Her beloved was a resident of Babylon. The newly discovered letter is written in clay and probably dates from 2200 B.C. Though somewhat formal, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies between its lines. It reads:

"To the lady, Kasbuya (little ewe), says Gimil Marduk (the favorite of Mordach) this: May the sun god of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake."

Farmer (at the grindstone)—Well, why don't yer turn?

City Nephew—Nix! Ye don't fool me ag'in! Whenever I turn, ye go and bear down with the axe!—Life.

Now, when the wind, like icy bat,  
Strikes my poor frame and leaves a sting,  
I wish I had my ulster that  
I gave away in balmy spring.

—Chicago News.



# An Emperor's Memoirs

It is said that every Englishman loves a lord, but this dictum is at present notoriously "sub judice" and must not be lightly debated. What is more certain is that most men, secretly it may be, adore a hero, and hero-worship has been with us from our schooldays. There are very few people who would not give a good deal to be on intimate terms with a great man, if not as his friend, then as his biographer, or even his valet; for we do not in the least believe the saying ascribed to Mme. Cornuel (what did she know about valets?) and to a good many other people from Plutarch to the Prince de Conde. Many men have been heroes to their valets, and most (except Pope and Poe) to their geographers. Yet, when one thinks of it, how very few great men of the past we do know at all intimately—so intimately—that if he heard a speech quoted or read of an act we should exclaim at once, with Barham's jackdaw, "That's him!" Real portraiture of character begins only with reminiscents. When people set about publishing their memoirs, recollections, journals, autobiographies, the dead came to life. Unhappily they began so late. How few of the great men even of Greece and Rome can we be said to know! Plutarch's portraits rise in splendid protest against this lament; but he could not be personally acquainted with all his sitters, and it may be permissible sometimes to wonder how far he idealized. And for the fortes ante Agamemnona, those mysterious personages whose relics are being dug up every year in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, those Hammurabi, Burnaburiash, Ribaddi, Kheunaten, and even "Ozymandias, King of Kings," what a hazy notion we have! We can judge of them a little by their public acts, and sometimes their laws; we know the cut of their beards; but the real man evades us.

This is especially true of the Eastern man in all times. Oriental writers assume that "poor human nature" is the last thing one wants to know about. Historians and biographers of the East there have been in profusion since Arabic and Persian were written, but they are always more intent on recording what a man did than what he was; and we know that it is not always possible to "know" men "by their fruits"—at least, a man's "fruits" may quite inadequately represent his full character, or may be so described as to misrepresent it. Is the "Journal intime" a "fruit"? Yet we know Amiel infinitely better than if we could read an account of all his public acts—supposing that he did any. One of the few Orientals whom we seem to realize is Harun al-Rashid; but he owes his "visualization" to a story-book and a drunken poet, and it is a very one-sided picture they present. As a rule, Mohammedan historians sum up people's characters in set, formal phrases, about as useful for psychological purposes as the rough division into sheep and goats; and it is rare to find an illuminating speech or deed. The Eastern hero in native histories is a deus ex machina, an apparatus; he acts, therefore he is; and all the time what we want to know is what he thinks.

The result is that on the further side of the Mediterranean we have hardly any personal friends among the great dead. Poets, it may be urged, surely reveal themselves. To fellow-Orientals, perhaps; seldom to Westerns. We shall doubtless be confronted with the inevitable Omar, but there could not be a worse instance. Even supposing that he wrote a twentieth of the quatrains fathered upon him, and that FitzGerald succeeded in preserving his essential meaning in the splendid paraphrase, who shall say that we have Omar the man and the thinker, and not merely the artificial echo of the half-mystical, half-sensual, and mainly agnostic ideas which were in vogue in Persia then and long before and after? The man himself appears to have been chiefly interested in astronomy and the reform of the calendar; not a very decisive index to character. If poets fail us, much more are we at fault with statesmen and leaders. We think we have some idea of Saladin, but how much of it is derived from the not indefeasible authority of "The Talmud"? Akbar we might know much better, for he had the inestimable advantage of being written about by a contemporary detractor as well as a panegyrist; and Aurangzeb may be understood best of all, now that we have not only Bernier's but Manucci's vivid records, lately edited with unimpeachable scholarship by Mr. Irvine, to qualify the cloud of native witnesses. Of course, even with these, half the man's life is untold. In countries where it has always been the height of delicacy so much as to mention a wife to her own husband, the precious and very searching light that beats upon the marital throne from the bright eyes of his most experienced critic is wholly extinguished. Yet there are exceptions. One recalls the Mongol Princess Gulbaden's reminiscences of her family, and one cannot forget another work in which women figure prominently, though they do not speak for themselves, the famous "Memoirs of Baber."

Baber has been described as "The Prince of Autobiographers." He was undoubtedly a prince, and eke an emperor, founder of the long line of Great Moguls who sat on the peacock throne at Delhi, and, for the most part, misbehaved themselves for three centuries, till the Mutiny ended them and "John Company" together. He was the only emperor who wrote his own life, but apart from such adventitious prestige he stands high among autobiographers on his own merits. His Memoirs need no heraldic supporters. They have, of course, long been a classic among scholars. They were written at various intervals, partly from memory, partly from notes, and sometimes immedi-

ately after the experiences they record; and there is no doubt whatever that in their present form they are the very words of their author. They were written in his native language, the eastern dialect of Turkish, but were translated as early as 1590 into Persian. They were translated into admirable English by the learned historian of India, William Erskine, who used the materials left by Dr. Leyden, a brilliant Orientalist of Calcutta, completing them as far as he was able from the Turki and Persian MSS. at his disposal; and ever since the translation appeared in 1826 the Emperor Baber has been recognized as one of the most fascinating characters in Eastern history. There may have been others equally attractive, but we do not know them. Baber we do know, because some happy inspiration led him to tell the world about himself with a frankness and absence of all pose certainly unique in Oriental, and rare indeed in any, literature. His autobiography has been compared to those of Rousseau and Gibbon; but there is little in common. Baber does not present any continuous self-analysis; he just pours out his recollections, his experiences, his opinions, tells us of his temptations, his triumphs, and his failures—"it was a senseless thing to do" is one of his comments on his own doings—with amazing candor. There is nothing morbid or staid.

What strikes one most of all in his character is his abounding vitality. One hears a great deal in the present day of our melancholy loss of the old joy of life. No one surely ever enjoyed life with more sunny zest than Baber. It was a thoroughly healthy enjoyment of everything pleasant and beautiful and manly. Sensuous his nature was, but not sensual. He writes in honest disgust of the degenerate debauchery of his contemporaries. Oddly enough, for an Eastern, he cared little for women, and confesses that at nineteen he had "never conceived a passion for any woman" and knew nothing of "amorous discourse." Though chivalrous to all women and devoted to those of his kin, and especially to his splendid old grandmother, of the lineage of Chingiz Khan, who was often a dominating influence in his career, his wives played but a small part in his life. He was too manly to toy in a harem. On the other hand, he was a devoted father, and deliberately offered his own life for that of his best-loved son Humayun, of whom we get this tender glimpse:

"I was just talking with his mother about him, when he came in. His presence opened our hearts like rosebuds and made our eyes shine like torches. It was my rule to keep open table every day, but on this occasion I gave feasts in his honor and showed him every kind of distinction. . . . His conversation had an inexpressible charm, and he realized absolutely the ideal of perfect manhood."

What he loved most was a big ride or a swim. When he was forty-six he notes with satisfaction, "I swam across the river Ganges for amusement. I counted my strokes, and found that I swam over in thirty-three strokes. I then took breath and swam back to the other side. I had crossed by swimming every river I had met, except only the Ganges." Or again, much younger, when the Jaxartes "was frozen at the banks but not in the middle, by reason of the swift current, I plunged in and dived sixteen times, but the biting chill of the water cut through me." He could take a man under each arm and carry them round the battlements of a fortress, leaping the embrasures. He often rode eighty miles a day in India. He had to ride pretty hard in his boyhood, when a throne depended on the speed of a horse. When he was fifteen (he had been a king, on and off, since eleven) he had to ride three nights and two days, with but one rest, to regain his crown, and he won it by utter recklessness with a backing of only 240 men. Twice in his teens he took Samarkand, the capital of his great ancestor Timur, and twice he lost it again; and the breakneck gallops, and hand-to-hand fights, and wild adventures among the mountain shepherds with whom he sought refuge, make up a tale of derring-do such as one never dreams of outside romance. Baber was compact of pluck, and he admired courage before all things. He shrewdly remarked of a certain khoja, or holly men, that "he was a wonderfully brave man—which is no mean proof of saintship." He took violent dislikes, and his brilliantly witty "thumbnail" sketches of his courtiers and contemporaries are often far from complimentary. Of all men he most loathed a coward, and of one such he records that "he had not the pluck to face a barn-door fowl," yet had blinded and murdered the sons of his benefactor; so Baber cursed him, and when he cursed he did not do it by halves:

"Every day to the Day of Judgment may a hundred thousand curses light on the head of the man who does treachery so black; let all who hear of this deed of Khusrav Shah pour out curses on him; for he who hears of such work and curses not is himself accursed."

Yet this man of violent rages, restless ambitions, immense activities, had the soul of a poet and a nature-lover. He would sit down in the middle of the worst catastrophes of his chequered career and compose a quatrain; it seemed to do him good, for he never lost heart, however black his prospects looked, or how ever fickle his followers. But nature was his chief solace. How he loved flowers and color and fruits! At Kabul he knew every bird and flower; he can lasso herons and make fish drunk and haul them in in shoals, for he lived before the refined age of the dry fly. He delighted in the "Garden of Faithfulness," with its lakes, embosomed among pomegranates and orange trees, and the ground covered with clover, "the very eye of beauty"; or the "Three

Friends' Fountain," where the plane, the oak, and the flowering Judas tree grow together: "When the arghwan flowers are in bloom, the yellow mingling with the red," he cries, "I know no place on earth to compare with it." Like the friend of Thyrasis—  
"I know what white, what purple fritillaries"—Baber could tell all the flora of the Kabul valley; and when parched in the heats of Hindustan he longs for the never-forgotten home: "The other day they brought me a musk melon; as I cut it up, I felt a deep home-sickness and sense of exile. . . . I could not help weeping."

He chose the loveliest spots for his revels. Indeed, a beautiful view was made a frequent excuse for a carousal. Yes, it must be admitted that Baber caroused. Like so many who have the divine gift of "the joy of living," the men of the sunny nature, he drank deep. He relates with his usual delightful naivete how abstinent had been his youth, how the hankering began; and then, after a gap in the Memoirs, we find him in 1519 a full-blown toper. We are not sure that we do not like him the better for this one frailty. A famous Oxford professor said of another don, "I should like him more if he had been once drunk!" Baber's wonderfully realistic—but never coarse or indecent—descriptions of his orgies are scarcely edifying, one must confess; but they are not squalid. He insisted that his guests should carry their wine like gentlemen, and was much annoyed if they grew rowdy. At least he could always resist temptation when his army needed him or work was to be done; and how magnificent was the final "gran rifiuto," when, standing in front of his army, before the great battle with Rana Sanga, which decided the fate of India, he sent for all his golden drinking cups and smashed them in pieces: "I renounce wine," he said, "and purify my soul." Twenty-five years before he had written, "I could never bring myself to break my word," and he kept it now. He never touched wine again. Truly this was a man.

## A CLEVER SWINDLE

A London correspondent, writing to a New York paper, tells the following story:

"Yes, sir, I think I understand your requirements, and curiously enough my firm has lately purchased an extraordinarily fine black pearl, perfect in shape and lustre, which we would sell for \$10,000."

The speaker was the head partner of a great jewelry firm in the West End of London, and the customer an English-speaking gentleman, well groomed and of refined manners, who had asked to see some exceptional article which he could present as a betrothal gift to the lady of his choice. After an inspection of the pearl, oviform, spotless and unmounted, five-eighths of an inch in its longest diameter and about half an inch in its cross section, and after an unavailing attempt to reduce its price the customer agreed to take it. He acknowledged that as he was unknown to the firm he could not expect to receive the jewel in return for his check, but he would draw a check and would call in a day or two and take the pearl. No, it would be useless for him to give his address, as he was leaving London in a few days, in fact was returning to the United States as soon as he was married. The check was honored, the customer claimed his purchase forty-eight hours later and the incident seemed closed. This ended Act I.

Act II. opens four months later. The customer has returned to the Bond street shop and has asked for the head partner, to whom he explains that he has married in the interval and his wife is anxious to obtain a second black pearl, similar enough to the first to have the pair mounted as earrings.

The jeweler explained that such pearls had greatly increased in price and that an absolute match would require much searching. The American gentleman suggested an advertisement in the trade journals giving an accurate description of the first pearl, its dimensions, weight and color, and expressed his willingness to go as high as \$17,500.

Act III. time about the end of the same month, finds a person speaking French fluently offering an exceptional black pearl for sale to a jeweler's firm in Regent street and willing after much bargaining to accept \$15,000 spot cash. The Regent street firm knowing that its friendly rivals in Bond street were seeking just such a pearl and seeing an easy profit of \$2,500, which could be divided between the two firms, made the purchase.

Act IV. is really as yet unfinished. Two jewelry firms are seeking in vain the address of a Franco-American who professed to be trying to match a black pearl. Some little bitterness has developed between the two firms because the advertisement of the one caused the other to give an exaggerated price for a pearl for which it has no particular use. Meanwhile it appears that an unknown, by investing \$10,000 in May, obtained a profit of \$5,000 in September, which works out to about 120 per cent a year, so that at least one party to the deal should be satisfied.

"My wife has only cried twice since we've been married."

"On what occasions?"

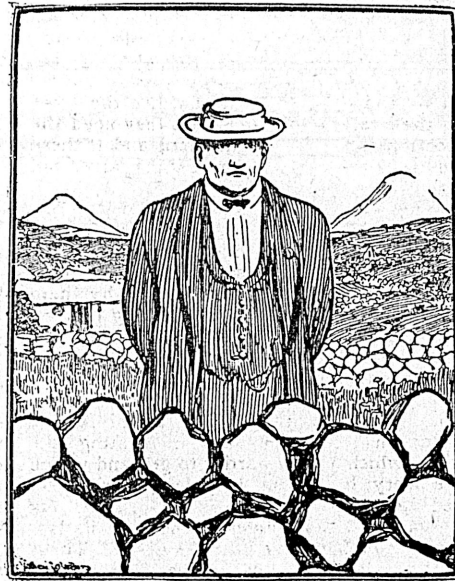
"When I told her I couldn't afford to get her a new set of furs for Christmas, and when I got 'em for her."—Cleveland Leader.

The proud parents of two little boys and their four-year-old sister are anxious that the children should have means of knowing when they have grown up how smart they were in their nursery days, and with this in view the children have sung, "spoke pieces" and held conversations before a talking machine. The records have been placed where they will not be injured, and the parents think that some day the children will value them highly. With the records there are descriptions of the children as they appeared to the father and mother, and a photograph of each.

# "Yanks" in Connacht

"We have 'Yanks' go leor," the people of Connacht say, corrupting their Irish with that ugly word. This is in the months when Connacht has its influx of newly made American citizens. At every market there are hard-favored men and groups of young women in hats and flounced dresses. A few of the men and women will settle down and become re-Hibernicised, but the great majority will take flight in September, returning to Chicago, New York or Boston.

We are at a celidh (social gathering) in a little Connacht house. Two men are sitting apart, talking very quietly. Given a photograph of the pair, it would be hard to guess their nationality. They are both well dressed, showing good linen, with studs and links. The younger of the two, a man with veiled eyes, an olive face, and waxed moustache, looks like a South European. In regard to their surroundings both faces have detachment and reserve. They are talking in a language that is not English. The syllables are harsh and satirical in the mouth of the elder man; they flow on soft and elusive in the mouth of the youth. They are talking in Irish about American elections and the subterranean politics of New York. The younger man rises, and as a stranger joins in the dance.



The other sits in the corner, playing with his watch chain and drinking his whisky. He is the son of the woman of the house, of that very active little woman who sits by the fire carding wool.

Peter Hanlon owns a saloon in New York; and this is his first visit home in ten years. He looks like a man who has dealt with the toughest elements. There is a streak of power in him which might turn to violence and oppression. He is an uneducated man and is often baffled on the plane of intellect. These defeats make him sullen at first, and afterwards cause him exercise his satirical powers. Like most of the "Yanks" he is ostentatious of his wealth. It is known that he is on the look-out for a wife amongst the country girls. He does not want any woman who has been in America. He remains aloof from the entertainment, but occasionally he is taken by the verse of a song or a name in an anecdote. It is a curious fact that he has more of the folk-songs than the young men who have remained at home. He has intimacy with the old life, for the reason that in America he lives amongst the people of his village; he remembers songs, anecdotes and characters because he has had no new mental or emotional experiences.

A stranger in the house, a girl who is an instructress in lacemaking, ventures on the remark that people should strive to stay in Ireland. Peter Hanlon turns on her. "Why would anyone stay here? There isn't potatoes and salt for the people. There is nothing here but starvation." He rises and throws open the door. "Do you see the lights below? I mind the time when there were dozens of lights where there are only three or four now." He speaks angrily, as if he had a grievance against Ireland, and were glad of the loss of its population. To suggest that there are possibilities in the country is to detract from his success. Men like Peter Hanlon come back amongst a people who knew them as barefooted boys running the roads, and they feel that their superiority must be unquestioned. They think of Ireland as a stepmother who starved and degraded them. They think of America as a country that arouses their will and their strongest capacity. To them Ireland is a futile little island subject to a people more foreign to Irish-America than Germans, Poles or Hungarians. They think that the people of Ireland live on doles from American relatives, and that their political movements are mere excuses for getting contributions from the States. Peter Hanlon is angry that he should be challenged amongst the peasants. He goes into the room and is joined by the other "Yank," his cousin. They sit down to a silent game of cards.

Meanwhile the life of the little cabin goes on. Michael, Peter's young brother, sits on the settle, occasionally joining in the talk. He is a soft-looking young man who spends his life on the little farm. The fields are so small that a plow cannot be used on them, and all the labor has to be done with Michael's spade. Out of the cold of the evening two little girls come.

They are the grandchildren of the old woman. Barefooted, they have been herding the cows along the empty road. Now the cows have come home and the children sit down to the warmth and gaiety of the evening. More visitors come to fill up the little place; two of the girls are "Yanks." They have loud voices, and they mix American slang with their Irish and English. Their speech and manners are an intrusion, but these girls are devoted daughters and sisters whose earnings have kept homes together. The devotion of the emigrant—a devotion to family, not to country—shows best in the women. The girls are anxious to talk with the teacher, and their conversation reveals an extraordinary ignorance of Ireland. They are interested to hear that Dublin has a population of some hundred thousands, that the streets are paved, that electric cars run in the city. They know something of American institutions and American history, but of Irish ideals and Irish history they know nothing. One of the girls has read about Robert Emmett in an American newspaper. Parnell and Daniel O'Connell are names to them. The "Yank" girls are less youthful than girls of the same age who stay at home. They look worn. Many of them who come on a visit are anxious to marry and settle at home. Their savings make a fortune larger than the dowries that go with the daughters of the smaller farmers, but in spite of their dowries the young men do not regard them as desirable matches. Their life in America has aged them, and they have come to dislike the crudeness of the farm. The girls, servants in good American houses, have an effect on the domestic economy of the country. They bring in better cookery, and they initiate better household arrangements. Generally, on their return, they bring a brother or sister with them.

Meanwhile the "Yanks" are six weeks from September, when they return on the big liner. The girls contrive to amuse themselves, but towards the end they become restless for the start. The men attend the fairs and markets, and in the intervals try to give themselves the illusion that the village public-house is a New York saloon. Peter Hanlon stays in his mother's cabin, and sometimes he tries to evoke an interest in the turk and the pigs. He stands in one of the little fields, behind a wall of loosely piled stones, a heavy look on his face.—Padraic Colum in the Manchester Guardian.

## DENMARK'S PREMIER

From a shoemaker's bench to the highest seat in the land, next the king, is in brief the career of Carl Theodor Zahle, the new premier of Denmark. And his achievement is paralleled by several of his colleagues in Denmark's first radical ministry.

Zahle is a shoemaker's son. He was born in 1866 in a little room behind his father's shop, in an old red-tiled house, in the quaint town of Roskilde. Zahle's parents occupied only a few rooms on the ground floor. One door opened on the street, the other on the "gaard" or cobbled court, where Theodor played. The father was a public-spirited man. In the long winter evenings a group of friends smoked their clay pipes in the shop and listened while the autocrat of the shoemaker's bench held forth on the iniquities of the Conservative government. The boy listened eagerly. He borrowed scraps of leather from the shop and arranged them out in the court in the form of parliaments. When he began to read he chiefly was interested in newspapers and books of history.

Theodor early learned the shoemaker's trade, and assisted his father out of school hours. At the age of eleven he entered the Roskilde Latin school. He had plenty of stimulating surroundings. Roskilde once was the capital of Denmark, and the Latin school is under the shadow of the great cathedral. The boy lost interest in shoemakers' lasts, for his heart was in his books. A farmer uncle predicted that the king would some day need their Theodor. So the family put their heads and purses together and sent the boy up to the university in Copenhagen to study law. His college career was successful. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar, and eventually to the higher courts, and he now is head of a law firm.

But politics always have been Zahle's ruling passion. In college days he was noted as a debater and a vigorous exponent of Radical ideals, and he was one of the founders of "The Student League," which, with the newspaper, Politiken, is one of the two great organs of Danish radicalism. In 1895 he was elected to the Lower House of Parliament, and became, in the course of years, the leader of his party. At the end of October, 1909, he brought about the overthrow of Count Holstein's compromise ministry, and the king called upon Theodor Zahle to form Denmark's first Radical government. Zahle is the youngest premier Denmark ever has had.

His wife has been a good help to him, even in the earning of bread. She is an expert stenographer, and has for some years been employed in parliament. When Zahle made the opening address for the new government his wife sat directly in front of him and took down every word.

The present ministry is opposed to militarism. It thinks the neutrality of Denmark can best be preserved by at least a partial disarmament. Copenhagen should be an open port. If there is to be any extravagant expenditure it should be in the direction of schools and libraries. It seeks to cut up the large estates into small holdings. It advocates a progressive inheritance tax—in fact, measures of all kinds which will tend to give every citizen an equal opportunity.



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## HITS AND MISSES

Richard L. Pocock

It is a sure thing that the majority of the sportsmen, here at any rate, want a gun license for residents. The letters received last week made a strong case in favor of it, and there were none printed in opposition to the proposal for the very simple reason that there were none received. In addition to the letters received and published many verbal assurances were received from sportsmen strongly in favor of a gun license for residents, sportsmen, who, though keen and deeply interested in protecting not only the game but the game-hunters, were too modest to go into print. It seems perfectly clear that if there are any who are against it they are of the class of Irishman, who, when asked what his politics were, replied, whatever party might be in power, "I'm ag'in the government."

While on the subject of better game protection, it might once more be urged that the enthusiastic anglers would also welcome some attempt to carry out the provisions of the acts relating to fish protection. It is time a stop was put to the destruction of undersized fish from such rivers as the Cowichan, where, if allowed to, the trout grow to proportions which make them worthy of the skill of the best of anglers. Those who want fish for food can get all they want in the sea without any difficulty, and without any fear of depleting the stock. The Cowichan is a river with a reputation to sustain on two continents; anyone who doubts this has only to keep a watchful eye on the principal sporting papers, and he will soon doubt it no longer. This is a reputation which it is to the interests of the Island to sustain, and with reasonable fish protection it will easily take care of itself.

The goose is a wily bird. Many a time has he filled us with exasperation, and also with a grudging admiration for his wiliness and skill in eluding and eluding us. There is a young sportsman in town who has been kicking himself at intervals ever since last Sunday. He ran up against the wiliness of the old-time honkers resident in British Columbia. It was up Deadman's river where he was out with dog and gun in the hopes of bagging a stray widgeon or mallard, and, as he came rather suddenly round a bend, he found himself within easy range of a wily old goose who was enjoying a siesta on a nice grassy spot on the opposite bank of the stream.

The hunter was taken aback by the suddenness of the rencontre, which was so utterly at variance with his experience of the goose tribe that he could hardly credit his senses; still there was the goose, big and unmistakable. Mr. Honker, on the other hand, felt ashamed to be caught napping; but, when he was awake, was very wide awake indeed, and by no means rattled. Mr. Hunter's wits were comparatively slow. He reasoned with himself that that honker should have taken to his wings the instant he made his appearance round the corner; that was undoubtedly the right thing for it to have done, if it were a wild goose, and wouldn't he just have soaked it if it had. Mr. Honker knew this well enough, he knew that he had to deal with a good sportsman, as, if it were otherwise, he would have been plugged sitting before even he had had time to think. Having so far escaped, he reasoned to himself that, if he continued to sit, he would be safe for the time being, and must trust to luck to guide him out of the scrape as developments took place. Mr. Hunter was firmly convinced by this time that he must be a tame grey goose, and was congratulating himself on not having committed a "faux pas" and soaked some farmer's pride. Still it riled him to see that goose sitting there so quietly and apparently unconcerned, and he decided to move it. For this purpose he leant the trusty weapon against a tree and searched for a stone or stick with which to rouse it. Mr. Honker duly noted that Mr. Hunter's search took him some paces from the gun; he waited for the missile and, as the aim was good, he decided that the time had arrived for a discreet retirement, which he effected not with the ungainly barnyard waddle expected by Mr. Hunter, but with the strong, swift aerial flight which the aeroplanists have yet to imitate. He knew to an inch the range of the shotgun and he was well outside it before Mr. Hunter could reach his gun and bring it into play.

P. S.—Any farmer owning domestic geese in that vicinity is warned to put tags on them, as that hunter thinks that honker may come back some day to the same place, and anything he sees there from now on that looks like a goose will be shot first and examined for signs of domesticity afterwards.

By the way, if that hunter had been a little more experienced he would have known that, though unusual, it does sometimes happen that one comes across a single wild goose in this way, whether it is that it is wounded or tired from a long flight, and thus separated from the main body, or possibly suffering from an attack of acute appendicitis from over-eating. Old-time members of the old gun club have probably recollection of a somewhat similar incident in connection with one of the shooting matches which they used to hold. It was long years ago, before the building boom, and the practice was for two teams to be made up and for the members to hunt for the day two and two, one from each team, so as to keep tabs on each other. Each species of game counted so many points. Two of the contestants had been on a long hunt without either having scored any substantial number of

points, and were on their way home through what was then the farm land near Clover Point and the Fairfield estate, when the simultaneously espied a goose sitting on the grass in the same old way by the side of a little rivulet. The member of team A had his gun half-way to his shoulder when he was stopped by the member of team B, who yelled to him not to shoot Mother's tame goose. As a matter of fact, he recognized that it was really well out of range, and, as they came closer, he kept one eye very close indeed on the bird while he chaffed his opponent about the mistake he had nearly made. Closer they came and closer, until the honker took to flight. "Tame goose be d—d!" shouted team A's man. But it was too late; before the words were out of his mouth the other's gun had barked and team B claimed the unmistakable wild goose, which counted top marks and gave them the victory.

The danger of speedy extermination which threatens the Vancouver Island wapiti or "elk," is a subject which has been touched on more than once in this column. Reports frequently reach this office of the scarcity of not only the bulls, but also the calves. The one is a natural corollary of the other. Sportsmen and others, particularly the others, have killed off so many of the bulls that there are not enough left to afford the natural and necessary protection needed by the calves from their natural enemies, the wolves. The wolves know better than to attack the bulls, but, when the cows drop their calves, then it is that they need the protection of the lords of the herd, and, if there are none of these lords to give it, the calves fall an easy prey to the vermin.

A few days ago a Victoria gentleman interested in these matters came into the office with corroborative evidence after a trip up the West Coast. In conversation with two local hunters and guides he had been told by them of the sad state of things, they giving him instances of having seen as many as twenty and more cows in different places and at different times without a single calf amongst them.

Let the hunters leave the elk alone altogether for a term of years over all the Island, and let them tax their skill in hunting the wolves, which are far harder to get, and which make very handsome trophies; every wolf killed helps the good work. Once our elk have vanished, Vancouver Island loses its last claim to be a big game hunter's ground. These are not just hearsay scares, the names of the informants are here, they are men who know what they are talking about and are genuinely interested in the prevention of such a calamity as the extinction of the Vancouver Island "elk."

## WITH ROD AND GUN IN NEWFOUNDLAND

H. and I had decided to get off on August 11 for a hunting trip up the river, but it rained hard on that date, also the following day. However, the 13th dawned bright and clear. We got our stores packed aboard our two canoes, then strung them out behind one of the motor launches; H. rocked the flywheel and away we went, steaming down Grand Lake to the mouth of Sandy River, which is about four miles distant from the Bungalow.

There was a big fish loup on the lake, but on entering the river all was still. We puffed along up stream for about nine miles, seeing several ducks, such as golden eye and black duck, or dusky mallard (Anas obscura). Arriving at the first rapid we drew the motor up on to the shallow and there left her. At this rapid we found a party of Americans busy with the trout; we soon left them behind, and climbed four more rapids. At the fifth we decided to catch some trout for tea, and were not long before we landed eleven nice fish; several grise were rising, but we did not succeed in hooking one.

After crossing Little Deer Lake, a nice sheet of water of about 90 acres, we again entered the river, and ascended Sandy Rapid, and on coming to Sandy Lake found a big sea running, so decided to postpone crossing this large and exposed sheet of water until the wind and waves abated; in the meantime we paddled up a tributary stream, and there did some fishing, but without much success, as we only landed one trout of about 1 lb. weight.

Towards evening the wind dropped a little, and we paddled the five long miles across Sandy Lake, landing at the mouth of Birch Lake. We pitched our tent in a charming and well-sheltered place; here we found poles and pegs all ready chopped, also a considerable quantity of firewood. A camping ground like that, with all the comforts of home, suited H. and I down to the ground, and whilst he cut spruce twigs for the beds I cooked tea, trout being the principal dish of the repast.

Next morning we were awakened at dawn by the whistle of ducks' pinions as they flew over the tent. A yellow shank was uttering its loud note from a sand bar at the mouth of the river, whilst a brood of young mergansers were industriously diving a little farther out in the lake. Except for these sounds everything else was hushed, with the hush which is only found in the depth of the wilds.

We soon had breakfast under way, then to strike camp and stow the gear into the canoes was the work of but a few minutes. Then we began the ascent of Birch Lake, a pretty stream winding its way through marsh, forest, and ponds. After going up stream for about a mile, we decided that it would be as well to get a salmon for the pot, so I stopped at a likely looking bit of water, whilst H. went on

round a bend to another good place. The telescopic steel rod was soon adjusted, and about the fifth cast a nice little salmon fastened on to the silver doctor, and after several good runs and leaps I succeeded in gaffing it. Knowing what my partner and I are capable of consuming in the way of fresh salmon, I thought it advisable to get yet another fish, and very soon hooked a lively grilse, which gave considerable fun before he came to the gaff.

After this I paddled along to my friend, and found that he had landed three nice salmon and lost another. One end of the pool on which he was fishing was shallow, and there we could see dozens of salmon lying on the gravelly bottom; every now and again one of them would fling itself out of the water to drop back with a loud splash.

We again paddled on, winding our way through a thick forest of birch, spruce, and pine, standing up dead and grey, having been stricken some years ago by the fire fiend. After passing through this the river widens out into the first seal pond; this is dotted with islands, and a goodly array of rocks how above the water. A narrow channel divides the first seal pond from the second. We chased a young great northern diver in this pond, for some time, but these expert divers are not often caught, and this one was no exception to the rule.

On entering the river again we had swift water to paddle against for some distance. Salmon were rising ahead of us all the time, but we did not halt until we arrived at Tea Pond Steady; here the river quiets down for several hundred yards, and is a grand place for salmon and big trout. After getting our rods out H. soon hooked a largish fish, which after a few rushes and jumps broke away. Just before he lost it I hooked one, and after a short fight landed it; then H. got another, which also came to hand, I lost two more fish, and H. landed a 3 lb. trout, a beautifully shaped cock fish.

We again embarked, and after paddling through Tea Pond entered the first Birch Lake. Birch Lake runs approximately east and west, and consist of three lakes about eighteen miles long by one mile wide; they are situated in a magnificent valley, the hills on either side rising from the water's edge, the slopes being clad with pine, spruce, fir, larch, and birch. No lumbermen have ever disturbed this solitude.

The wind being fresh, enjoying the scenery and sunshine; in fact, I was sorry when we eventually came to the end of the lakes. Here we pitched camp at the mouth of Sheffield Brook. We had a glorious feed of salmon, after which, whilst H. fished at the mouth of the brook, I salted the ones we had caught on the way up. H. landed one grilse and five trout, the latter averaging 2 lb. each.

Next day was hot and sunny, but a stiff west wind was blowing; we spread our blankets on the shingle out of the wind and basked in the sun, keeping a sharp look-out along the shores of the lake all the time in hopes of seeing bear or caribou, and during the afternoon H. spotted a young stag walking along the water's edge over on the other side of the lake. We put off in a canoe, but before we got near he took to the woods, and we saw him no more. The wind dropped about 6 p.m., so we packed up and started back along the lake, and had not gone far when some geese honked off in the distance; we ceased paddling and waited. In a few seconds three geese came over the trees and were close over H. before they noticed him. Making the best of this error on their part he pulled down a right and left, the third bird, giving me a long chance, was winged by a B.B. shot and flopped into the lake, where after a good chase we managed to catch him. It was dark by the time we reached the foot of Mount Seemore, and we had some difficulty in locating the camping place, but found it eventually, and after getting things fixed we had a grand banquet by the light of a roaring camp fire; we turned into our sleeping bags feeling at peace with all the world, and knew nothing more until dawn unclosed our eyes. Owls may have saluted our camp fire, savage eyes may have glared at us sleeping there; but we recked not of them; we were, as H. says, "using the sleep which is only to be found in the silent places."

We woke to view a gorgeous sunrise, which painted the hilltops a beautiful pink; an early rising osprey was wheeling on powerful pinions over the mirror-like lake, whilst a great northern diver woke the echoes with his weird chuckling laugh.

After breakfast we decided to climb up Mount Seemore, and from that elevated position get a general idea of the surrounding country. Seemore is steep, but forest fires have cleared off the timber and made the ascent quite easy, and we were soon on the highest point enjoying a magnificent view over miles and miles of wild country. Away to the southwest lay Grand Lake, looking huge and silvery, backed by its fringe of hills; to the west was Sandy Lake, less huge but very beautiful; to the east was the sea in Notre Dame Bay, whilst the country in our immediate vicinity was dotted with smaller lakes, marshes, hills, and forest. On a rocky peak not more than half a mile away from us was a doe caribou standing out bold and distinct against the clear sky. Near to us was a beautiful little lake full of limpid water, through which the rocks at the bottom could be clearly seen, although they were fully 15 ft. below the surface, numbers of small trout were swimming about. We put up two good strong broods of grouse from a patch of stunted spruce growing close to the edge of the lake.

It was about 1 p.m. when we got back to camp. After eating lunch we packed up and started down stream again, and had just entered the second Birch Lake when H. spotted a caribou coming along the shore towards us. We drew close in and waited; the caribou was walking just in the shallow water, and was making considerable noise splashing along with its large hoofs. I noticed that it held its nose right on the surface of the water, and the motion of its feet splashed it every time it took a step. I fancy caribou are in the habit of doing this in order to prevent in a measure the green-eyed caribou fly from getting into their nostrils. The animal came up to within 30 yards of us, when H. made the surrounding woods and hills roar and echo to the boom of the 45.90 Winchester; the caribou simply curled up dead on the spot. It did not take long to skin and joint the beast, and we were soon under way again, and paddled on to Tea Pond Steady, where we landed and pitched camp for the night. Whilst H. cooked tea I gathered about a gallon of fruit; blueberries, dewberries, and Indian pears were growing in profusion, and we had a grand dessert to follow a sumptuous meal of salmon and wild goose. Several ducks and mergansers went humming past as we were sitting there, and tracks howled where a bear had been berry picking since we were here last. After tea we fished just in front of the tent, getting two salmon and a large trout.

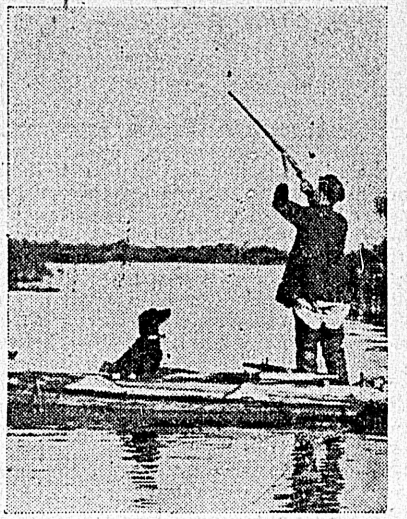
The following morning we packed up and started home. On our way down the river we halted, and whilst H. fished I opened some freshwater mussels in hopes of finding a valuable pearl, but only got one poor specimen. During this short halt H. landed three salmon. We got as far as Little Deer Lake that evening, where we camped, and from there to the motor boat next morning did not take long, as we had the rapids to help us on our way. Once on board the motor, with the engine puffing away, the banks of the river seemed to fairly slide past, and we arrived at the Bungalow safe and sound, with a bountiful supply of fish, flesh, and fowl.—J. R. Whitaker, in Field.

## CAPercaillie IN A RUSSIAN FOREST

Although the idea of shooting birds during the breeding season was repugnant to me, I accepted an invitation to spend the month of April in a Russian forest for the purpose of shooting capercaillie. Having arrived at the town which was nearest to the shooting, we found ourselves obliged to travel the last thirty miles upon rough ponies, for the roads were impassable for vehicles of any kind, even sledges being unable to get through the compound of mud, slush, and snow which formed what was called the road. Mile after mile we crawled along, the track seeming to get worse as we penetrated into the heart of the forest, the jolting of the ponies becoming at last almost unbearable, as they floundered painfully along. At length, just as I had begun to think I could stand it no longer, we sighted the shooting box, hidden away in a dense clump of pine trees. Having reached our destination, I insisted upon at least one night of unbroken sleep to make up for the horrors of the route, but it was decided that upon the second night we should make our first excursion after capercaillie, which were said to abound there, for the nights were, as our host said, perfect for the sport, being neither moonlight nor yet pitch-black, nor were they too cold.

Accordingly upon the following evening we started, with two wild-looking keepers, for the part of the forest where a nightly "tok," or tournament, of the birds was held, and where we had to take up our positions before eleven o'clock, since the birds would begin their challenging at the first streak of dawn. After several hours' struggling we reached a small open space, where a huge fire had been prepared, round which we settled ourselves to get in an hour or two of sleep before the start was made.

After what seemed to me only a few minutes' rest we were roused, and had to set forth. How the keepers found their way in the blackness of the night I cannot imagine; but they went slowly forward, through puddles of half-melted snow and deep mud, along the tracks towards a part of the forest where the tournaments took place. All the way they were evidently listening intently, and at last, before I could detect the faintest streak of dawn, one of the keepers touched my arm. I listened intently, at first I could hear nothing, but eventually I heard the faint "tok" of the male capercaillie in the distance, which sounded like two pieces of wood being struck together, and almost immediately afterwards this was repeated. The bird which uttered the sound was perched upon the upper branch of a tall pine tree, and was challenging, and presently an answering challenge was heard. The Finn who accompanied us signed to me to follow, and I proceeded accordingly. When a capercaillie has challenged several times, his tail spreads out fanwise, he lowers his wings and head, moving the latter from side to side, during which moment he utters a trill like that of a linnet, and it is during this utterance that one is able to surprise the bird, for during those few moments a rush of blood to his head renders him temporarily deaf and blind. It is at such time that the advance is made, but must not be continued for an instant after the trill is ended, or the bird will take alarm. We advanced, therefore, cautiously step by step, never more than nine or ten paces being made at a time, and sometimes it was necessary to remain for some minutes half frozen in a deep, snowy pool waiting for the next trill to begin; but at last patience was rewarded, and right above me, as I stood under the tall pine, I



## The Sportsman's Calendar

### FEBRUARY

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Grilse and Spring Salmon. For the shooter: Ducks and Geese.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe; grilse, salmon, steelheads in tidal water.

February 28 the last day of the season for shooting ducks or snipe; also the last day on which it is lawful to sell wild geese.

could see a black patch, which I knew was the capercaillie. I fired at once, and down he came tumbling to the ground.

At first I thought that the sound of the loud report would startle the rest of the birds, but it was not so. From tree after tree came the sounds of capercaillie challenging each other, for this "tok" was a specially good one, and the birds abounded here. I went from tree to tree in the faint dawn, always advancing in the same way, guided by the Finn, who could find his way between the trees and amongst the dense undergrowth, where we knew the hens were hiding and listening to the males above.

Before daylight came we had secured several fine birds, and then I would shoot no more. It was pleasure enough to watch these fine birds as the light began to fall upon their glossy plumage, which shone gold and green under its rays; indeed, in their native haunts and in all the glory of their spring plumage they look very different from the birds which present so dragged an appearance when hanging outside a poulterer's stall.

As the light in the forest became stronger the birds became more wary. The trill was not so often uttered, and their senses became more acute; indeed, when they take alarm it is difficult to find them again, for they retire to the densest covert, and are seen no more. In Russia, where they abound, they thrive and multiply in the trackless pine forests, and their numbers are only to be kept down by shooting the old cocks in the springtime.

Only once did I surprise a number of these birds in the daytime, and this was during autumn. I was wandering over one of their favorite feeding grounds when I came across what must have been two coveys of them, and as they rose with an immense whirring and flapping of wings the air seemed filled with them.

The "tok" we witnessed must have been an unusually large one, for after it had well begun the drumming was incessant, and the sound proceeded from several trees at once; indeed, in the forests of Northern Russia shooting might take place night after night without causing any sensible diminution of their numbers. Nor would it be difficult to secure a heavy bag upon a favorable night, if one were willing to endure intense cold and some discomfort.—W. L. Puxley in Field.

## REFUSED TO ANSWER

A colored woman in an American city presented herself the other day in an Equal Suffrage state at the place of registration to qualify for the casting of her vote at the next municipal election.

"With what political party do you affiliate?" inquired the clerk of the unaccustomed applicant, using the prescribed formula.

The dusky "lady" blushed, all coyness and confusion. "Is I bleeched to answer that there question?"

"Certainly; the law requires it."

"Then," retreating in dismay, "I don't believe I'll vote, case I'd hate to have to mention the party's name. He's one of the nicest gent'uns in town."

## THE OPEN ROAD

The road is open, the year is new;

The sun is in its place on high;

There's work for hopeful men to do,

There still are honors for the few,

And standards to be measured by;

The highest peaks remain

Untrodden still;

For heart and brain

And strength and skill

The best rewards are waiting yet;

The sweetest songs are still unsung;

The open road is wide ahead,

The past, with its mildewed regret,

Is dead—

The year is young.



# Captain Walbran's Book

There is no person in British Columbia more competent to compile a work on the origin and history of our coast names than Captain Walbran, who, besides being a close student of our history, has navigated these waters for twenty years. Between 1891 and 1908, while in command of the Canadian government steamer "Quadra," his duties called him constantly into every port and bay between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Dixon Entrance.

Originating in a few notes picked up from time to time, the idea grew until it assumed the shape of this really monumental work. The origin of almost every important name on our coast line is given in this volume. But that is not all, for the learned author, not content therewith, has luxuriated in great detail. Indeed, the book thus becomes a history of our coast topically arranged; a history of the "Glorious First of June," of St. Vincent, the Nile, Trafalgar, the Peninsula and the Crimea; a record of many of the great deeds of the British navy, and a biography of the principal men in the history of our province and of England's greatest soldiers and sailors.

Captain Walbran's labors in compiling this work must have been enormous. Wherever the book is opened the wealth of information disclosed shows that every conceivable source of knowledge has been ransacked. Old records, letter books, muster books, officers' journals, vessels' logs, naval chronicles, newspaper files, published biographies, old editions of Burke and Debrett, Indian traditions and pioneers' reminiscences have all been laid under tribute and the facts gathered from sources so diverse have been arranged systematically and in their proper positions. The volume is a perfect encyclopedia. The alphabetical arrangement renders it particularly valuable as a book of reference. It is concise, complete, correct.

At first blush it might appear that the coast names had been applied indiscriminately, but Captain Walbran shows that even in name giving there is system. For instance, the names on Howe Sound are those of officers or ships engaged in Lord Howe's victory of the "Glorious First of June." The names attached to places on Jervis Inlet allude in the same way to Admiral Sir John Jervis' victory at St. Vincent. So Nelson Island, at the entrance to Jervis Inlet, gives the key to the names in the vicinity. Likewise Chancellor Channel indicates the persons whose names are preserved in Thurlow Island, Hardwicke Island and Loughborough Inlet. The names of the officers under Captain Cook have been most appropriately conferred on places in the vicinity of Nootka.

Arctic explorers are remembered in Franklin Mountain, Parry Passage, Piers Island, Pynn Island, Kellett Bluff and Belcher Mountain. Our own history is intimately connected with the search for the Northwest Passage. Lady Franklin visited this province in 1861, and Sir Edward Belcher, with the officers whose names are above associated with his, was on this coast in 1839, and in 1852 was in command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

Strangely enough, the names of the four evangelists appear, in Matthew Island, Mark Rock, Luke Island and Port John.

Dickens is the only author who has furnished coast names. They are all from *Domby and Son*—Bunsby Island, Cautious Point, Clara Islet, Gay Passage, Cuttle Group, Dickens' youngest son, Sydney Smith Haldeman, Dickens, R. N., was on this coast in 1868-'70 as sub-lieutenant on the flagship *Zealous*.

The name of Josephine, the captain's daughter in Gilbert and Sullivan's well known opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore," is preserved. By a strange coincidence, the young lady who played the part was also named Josephine—Miss Josephine Ghalohm.

The Derby and its associations are perpetuated in the names of Thormanby Island, Derby Point, Epsom Point, Surrey Islands, Tottenham Ledge and Buccanier Bay. Welcome Pass, in that vicinity, expresses the feelings of Captain Richards and his officers when the news was received that Thormanby had won the Derby. (1860).

The prominent points on the coast of British Columbia owe their names, generally speaking, to one of five principal sources—the natives, the Spaniards, Captain Vancouver, Captain Richards or Staff Commander Pender. Later navigators have but filled in the names of out-of-the-way or unimportant spots.

The native names are invariably descriptive of some characteristic of the place, as Nootka, to go around; Esquimalt, a place gradually shoaling; Kaian, foam floating on the water; Kincolith, the place of scalps, and Oneckayon, poison, alluding to the explanation of the sudden deaths of undesirable persons.

Comparatively few of the names bestowed by the Spanish expeditions of 1790, 1791 and 1792 remain; but the names of the officers and ships engaged in these expeditions have been bestowed by later navigators upon spots therefore unnamed.

Captain Vancouver was without a peer as a name-giver. Knowing to his disappointment, as he confesses, that the Spaniards had preceded him and named the principal points on the Gulf of Georgia as far as Cape Lazo, Vancouver, nothing daunted, scattered the names of his "esteemed friends" with bounteous hand. The early publication of his voyage secured the permanency of his names.

Captain Richards, while in charge of the surveying vessels H. M. S. Plumper and H. M. S. Hecate (1857-1863), and Captain Pender, who continued the survey work in the old

Beaver, both bestowed a great number of names, but not at random. To them, indeed, we are indebted for the system and order which have been introduced into the nomenclature of this coast.

A large number of historic items are scattered through the various notes. I select a few. The first vessel built on the coast was the well known North West America, 1788 (333); the second, the Adventure, 1791 (94); the third, the Alberni, 1862 (238). The Cadboro was the first vessel to enter the Fraser river, 22 June, 1827 (76). The Labouchere, the first ocean steamer to arrive at the new town of Queensborough (now New Westminster), 16 July, 1859 (295). Rev. Magin Catala, a Franciscan, the first priest in British Columbia, 1791 (85). H. M. S. Cormorant, the first steam naval vessel on this station, 1846-1850 (212). Coal first discovered at Suquash, near Port McNeill, in 1835 (393).

This will give the reader some slight idea of the great and varied amount of information which Captain Walbran has gathered together in this volume.

It is surprising that a book containing such a mass of facts and figures should be so free from errors. Indeed, the errors I have noted are in every case errors in proof reading. Thus Louis XIV, on page 67, is clearly a printer's error for Louis XVI: the date of Sir John Palliser's crossing Canada 1838 for 1858 (371); the date of the wreck of the steamer Enterprise 1888 for 1885 (169); Frederick F. Whymper (73); Lewis & Bryden's for Lewis & Bryden's (-479); La Peyrouse for La Perouse (326).

The statement on page 274 that Juan de Fuca "was undoubtedly the discoverer of the strait which bears his name, is in my opinion absolutely opposed to the weight of authority. Nor do I think it too much to say that every competent writer, except Greenhow, places Juan de Fuca's voyage in the apocryphal list with Maldonado's and De Fonte's. In the language of today, Juan de Fuca is in Dr. Cook's class.

Neither can I agree with the statement on page 333, that as a result of the "Spanish Armament" the Spanish government "acceded to all demands." The settlement of that trouble was effected by the Nootka treaty. In later years this treaty had a great bearing on the Oregon boundary dispute. It was warmly contended at that time, as Fox had claimed in parliament, that this treaty only complicated the question. (See Greenhow's Oregon, p. 212 et seq., and Teviss' Oregon Question, pp. 117 and 286 et seq.)

However, these two statements are largely matters of opinion, and it may be that Captain Walbran has material to support the views that he has taken.

The topographical work has been well done, the paper is good, and the variations in the type well arranged to catch the eye.

The book contains about a score of well selected illustrations, including portraits of Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver, Captain Richards and Staff Commander Pender, R. N. A map of the coastline and a very useful chronological list of voyages to the coast make the book self contained.

I can only express, in conclusion, my own opinion that it is the most valuable contribution to the history of our province which has appeared in many years.—F. W. Howay, in the New Westminster News.

## PICTORIAL NEEDLEWORK

(Continued from Page 6)

taught to form the letters of the alphabet and numerals, often surrounding these curious lessons with stiff and formal trees and quaint little men and women, cottages, houses, and other crude structures of the Noah's Ark type. As school life became more advanced, the sampler was discarded, and girls, and women, too, occupied their time in plying the needle and forming quaint little pictures. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Scriptural and other allegorical scenes were worked in wool.

Then came "print work," imitating line and stipple engravings, delicate works of art wrought in silk or on satin, oftentimes the rovings of crape and human hair filling in the finely-shaded parts. For a long spell during the later years of the Victorian era needlework fell into disuse, but of late years there has been an attempt to revive this beautiful work, and the schools of art needlework and guilds of women workers have fostered the growing interest in needlework. But how different, and how infinitely more beautiful, are the exquisite patterns worked by the ladies of today compared with those crude attempts of their ancestors!

## THE LADY MANAGER OF THE GASWORKS

Among the callings open nowadays to woman few would include that of manager of a gasworks. Yet the pioneer has proved that even here success is possible. It was in the quiet, old-world town of Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, that the daring experiment was made and the owners of the gasworks are now congratulating themselves on the result of their enterprise. Miss Ina G. Richmond is the lady who has thus made history, since she is the first of her sex, so far as is known, to hold such a position.

Miss Richmond, who is the daughter of a gasworks manager, was born in Lanarkshire. She entered the Post Office service, and reached a high position before she resigned in 1895 to go to Ireland and keep house for her brother, also a gasworks manager. This was in Kilkenny, where for thirteen years she took so much interest in her brother's work that she came to know almost as much about it as himself, and when he went abroad Miss Richmond accepted the post of manager of the works in Magherafelt.

### The Useful Hairpin.

Miss Richmond was not long at her new and novel post before the wit of her sex came to the rescue at a critical moment. She wanted to test the gas at the purifier with the usual lead paper, but found the test-valve choked. One of the stokers went to look for a piece of wire to clean out the valve, but Miss Richmond took out one of her hairpins, straightened it out, removed the obstruction, and tested the



Five Dancing Dolls with the Armstrong Musical Comedy at Pantages

gas just as the stoker returned with a piece of wire, which was too thick for the purpose for which it was wanted. When she arrived at the town first she found that her assistants did not know much about the business of a gasworks. The two men at her command knew nothing of the use of four-way valves, and as little of the construction or principle of working of the gas engine driving the exhauster.

On one occasion that gas-engine gave her an enormous amount of trouble. She worked at it practically all night until she achieved her purpose and had it running again all right. Such an experience taught her to look into the details when anything went wrong before jumping at conclusions. She also had a good deal of trouble with leakages, the fifteen-ton steam roller provided by the County Council doing an immense amount of damage, owing to the fact that the mains were laid shallow.

### Variety in Tasks.

Miss Richmond's duties are by no means confined to indoors. She also has the consumers' meters to read, and this she describes as a trying job. In addition, she makes out all her own bills, and does her own collecting. On more than one occasion she has been called to a consumer's house at an unearthly hour to remove a penny which had stuck in the slot-meter. To put it in a nutshell, she had all the experiences a man might have in the same position. The production of the works over which Miss Richmond presides is about 4,000,000 cubic feet per annum.

Answering the unspoken suggestion that this was a small output, she admitted to our correspondent it was so, but added that the responsibilities were nevertheless great, and that many managers, at present in charge of immense works, had at one time or another been responsible only for small establishments. As a matter of fact, she had at one time herself, for a brief period, charge of works whose total production was 50,000,000 per year. For all the worry of the position, she still enjoyed it. Womanlike, however, she had at least on one occasion given way to tears when overtaxed at Christmas time by the stokers allowing the heats to go down while there was but a small supply of gas in the tanks. Still, all had come right, although to achieve that result required almost day and night attention. The occupation was very congenial to her, and she saw no reason why it should not be open to women to take the management of gas works. The thought she had proved that they could do so, and she was pleased that her life had not gone for nothing. Certainly the success of Miss Richmond's management has proved her qualifications for the task.

# Science From an Easy Chair

(By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.)

The terraces of gravel deposited by existing rivers and the deposits in caverns in the limestone regions of Western Europe are called the Pleistocene strata, and contain, besides the flint weapons of man and rare specimens of his bones, the remains of animals which are either identical with those living at the present day (though many of them are not living now in Europe) or of animals, very closely similar to living species. Thus we find the bones of horses like the wild horse of Mongolia, of the great bull (the Urus of Caesar), of the bison, of deer and goats, of the Siberian big-nosed antelope, of the musk-ox (now living within the Arctic circle), of the wild bear, of the hippopotamus (like that of the Nile), and of lions, hyenas, bears, and wolves. The most noteworthy of the animals like to, but not identical with, any living species are—the mammoth, which is very close to the Indian elephant but has a hairy coat; the hairy rhinoceros, like, but not quite the same as, the African square-mouthed rhinoceros; and the great Irish deer, which is like a giant fallow-deer. These three animals are really extinct kinds of species, but are not very far from living kinds. In fact, the most recent geological deposits do not contain any animals so peculiar, when compared with living animals, as to necessitate a wide separation of the fossil animal from living "congeners" by the naturalists who classify animals and tries to exhibit their degrees of likeness and relationship to one another by the names he adopts for them.

The mammoth is a distinct "species" of elephant. It requires, it is true, a "specific" or "second" name of its own; but it belongs to the genus elephant. Hence we call it "Elephas primigenius"; whilst the living Indian elephant is "Elephas Indicus."

The strata next below the Pleistocene—gravelly and cave deposits are ascribed to the "Pliocene age"—older than these are "Miocene" and "Eocene," and then you come to the Chalk, a good white milestone separating newer from older strata.

We know now in great detail the skeletons and jaws of some hundreds of kinds of extinct animals of very different kinds found in the Eocene, the Miocene, the Pliocene, and the Pleistocene layers of clays, sands, and gravels of this part of the world. Nothing very strange or unlike what is now living is found in the Pleistocene—the latest deposits—but when we go further back strange creatures are discovered, becoming stranger and less like living things as we pass through Pliocene to Miocene and on, downwards in layers, backwards in time, to the Eocene.

Though the past history of the Mediterranean sea shows that it was formerly not so extensive as it is now, and that there were junctions between Europe and Africa across its waters, yet the deeper parts of that sea are very ancient, and some of the islands have long been isolated. In Malta the remains of extraordinary species of minute elephants have been found, one no larger than a donkey, and in the island of Cyprus an English lady, Miss Dorothea Bate, has discovered a pigmy hippopotamus (like that still living in Liberia) no larger than a sheep. Miss Bate only a few months ago heard of the existence of a bone-containing deposit of Pleistocene age in limestone caverns and fissures in the island of Majorca, and with the true enthusiasm of an explorer determined to carry on some "digging" there and see what might turn up. Last spring she was there, and obtained a number of bones, jaws, and portions of skulls, which appeared at first sight to be those of a small goat. Its size may be gathered from the fact that its skull is six inches long. These and the bones of a few small finches were all that rewarded her pains. The bones of fossil goats (of living species) are found in caves at Gibraltar and in Spain; so at first the result seemed disappointing. But on carefully clearing out the specimens and examining them in London Miss Bate found that the supposed goat bones obtained by her in Majorca were really those of a new and most extraordinary animal to which (in a paper published in the Geological Magazine last September) she has given the name "Myotragus balearicus."

I must ask the reader now to call to mind or to look at the lower jaw of a sheep, goat, antelope, or deer. They are all alike. There are on each side six grinding cheek teeth (molars), and then, as we pass to the front, a long, toothless gap until we come to the middle line where the two halves of the jaw unite. There we see a little semicircular group of eight chisel-like teeth, which work against the toothless part of the upper jaw opposed to them and

are the instruments by which these animals, with an upward jerk of the head, "crop" the grass and other herbage on which they feed, to be afterwards triturated by the grinding cheek teeth. A vast series of living and of fossil animals, called the Ruminants—including the giraffes, the antler-bearing forms called deer, the cavicorn or sheath-borne bovines, ovines, and caprines, and the large series of antelopes of Africa and India,—all have precisely this form of jaw, this number and shape and grouping of the teeth. Now let me call to mind the lower jaw of a hare or rabbit or rat. There we find on each side, the group of grinding cheek teeth, with transverse ridges on their crowns, and a long, toothless gap before we arrive at the front teeth. But the front teeth are only two in number, one on each side, close to each other, very large, and each with a tremendously long, deeply-set root. They meet a similar pair of teeth in the upper jaw, and give the hare, rabbit, rats, mice, beavers, and porcupines the power of "gnawing" tough substances. These animals are hence called Rodents, or knawers, and the two great front teeth are called "rodent teeth." No arrangement of teeth could be much more unlike than are the group of eight little chisel-like teeth of the ruminants and the two enormous gnawing teeth of the rodents. Apparently the two rodent incisors, or front teeth, of the lower jaw correspond to the two middle incisors of the Ruminant's lower jaw; the other front teeth of the Ruminant have atrophied, disappeared altogether. The rodent condition has been developed from that of an ancestor which had several front teeth and not two large ones only; but we have not at present found the intermediate steps.

Now I come to the extraordinary interest of Miss Bate's goat-like or antelope-like animal from Majorca. Although it is shown by its skull and other bones to be distinctly one of the sheath-horned ruminants, very like a small goat or antelope, the lower jaw, of which there are several specimens, does not present in front the little group of eight small chisel-like "cropping" teeth, but, instead, two enormous rodent teeth placed side by side, very deeply fixed in the jaw, and quite like those of some rat-like animals in shape. Hence the name given to this little marvel by Miss Bate—"Myotragus," "the rat-goat." This strange little animal also differs from goats and antelopes in having proportionately much thicker and shorter "feet" (cannon-bones) than they have.

If the remains of this strange little creature had turned up in more ancient strata—in Pliocene or Miocene—it would not have been quite so astonishing. But it would be still very remarkable, since it has all the characters of a goat-like creature in the shape of its skull; its bony horn-cores, its limb-bones, and its cheek-teeth; and yet, as it were monstrously and in a most disconcerting way, protrudes from its lower jaw two great rats' teeth. Nothing like it or approaching it or suggesting it, is known among recent or fossil Ruminants. They all without exception have a lower jaw with the teeth of the exact number and grouping which you may see in a sheep's lower jaw. We know hundreds of them, both living and fossil, many from the Pleistocene, others from Pliocene deposits, and even from the still older Miocene, but all keep to the one pattern of lower jaw and lower-jaw teeth. It is only in this little island of Majorca, surrounded by very deep water and not known to have nurtured any other animal so large in size either in recent or geologic times, that we come upon a Ruminant with great rat-like front teeth in place of the semi-circle of eight little "cropping" toothlets. The wonderful thing is that the bones are light and well preserved, evidently not very ancient probably late Pleistocene.

The questions which arise are: Where did the Rat-goat come from? How did this utterly peculiar change in a Ruminant's teeth come about? With regard to the second question, it is a matter of importance that although we have hitherto not discovered any Ruminants with this modification of the teeth, still less any cavicorn or sheath-horned Ruminant so altered—yet it is by no means rare amongst herbivorous mammals to find such rat-like teeth making their appearance, whilst the smaller side teeth of the incisor group or front teeth disappear. The Australian kangaroos and wombats are a case in point—so is the lemur-like aye-aye of Madagascar. So is the hyrax and the very ancient plagiaulax from the Purbeck clay. But perhaps the best case for comparison with the Ruminants is that of the rhinoceroses. There are a great many species and even genera of fossil and recent rhinoceroses. An old Miocene kind (called hyracodon) has eight little teeth in the front of the lower jaw. In a Pliocene kind of rhinoceros (called R. incisus) these are reduced to two, the middle two, which are of great size and project far forward—like those of the rat-goat of Majorca. Among living rhinoceroses the Indian species have these two front teeth, but smaller, whilst the square-mouthed African rhinoceros has none at all! This helps us, as a parallel, to understand "the strange case" of Myotragus. But, of course, the rhinoceroses are a distinct line of animal descent—remote from Ruminants. They are (like horses and tapirs) odd-toed hoofed-beasts—not even-toed ones, as are pigs, camels, and Ruminants.

"Can he sing well?" "Well, I'll tell you. He offered to sing the baby to sleep the other night, and his wife said, 'No, let her keep on crying!'"



A P Page

are all the islands of Greece were always  
 travelling as to which was the birth-  
 place of Homer; Chaos has the most



# About Mathematics and Scientific Discovery

A discussion of the influence exerted by mathematics on scientific discovery is of special interest at the present time. It sometimes seems to be the case that the progress of invention is measured by the progress of mathematical investigation; and the view has been expressed that this is one of the real phenomena of our time, and a direct consequence of the great scientific activity of the last century having led to the collection of all the rich surface ore and rendered the mining operations of mathematics necessary for further development. It is well worth inquiry how far this is a true statement of the case.

Are the surface nuggets of scientific discovery becoming rarer? Before the answer to this question can be given, it must be remembered that the gold thus collected is of two kinds. There is invention which adds to the common stock of scientific knowledge, and invention which gives immediately the ability to add to the material resources of civilization—that is, purely scientific invention and purely engineering invention. Despite the occasional overlapping of these two forms of invention, there is a real distinction between them, and where this distinction is plain we should suggest that the answer to the above question is negative in the one case and affirmative in the other. Surface nuggets of the purely scientific variety certainly do seem to be getting more scarce, but purely practical discoveries are to be found just as frequently now as in the past, without any more considerable equipment of apparatus than is afforded by the increased perfection of mechanical facilities. There are, however, a growing number of inventions which, while they have immediate practical interest, are based on scientific foundations, and for the discovery of these the mining operations of mathematical analysis are found to be increasingly necessary.

The invention of the steam engine is an instance of purely engineering enterprise—it owed almost nothing to scientific knowledge, and like Topsy just "grew." The knowledge of the laws of heat flow and heat transformation which we now possess has undoubtedly aided its development, but to its original invention and to the overcoming of the difficulties of operation science brought and could bring little. The rise of the gas engine occurred

in a more educated age, and "theory" was able to predict the direction in which success lay and in which it was eventually achieved; in this instance mathematical investigation has been of real service to practical invention. Again, railways at their inception asked little of scientific assistance, but the Brennan monorail of today could not exist but for the useful aid of mathematical prediction in proportioning its many parts. This leads to a very important consideration. Huxley used to say, somewhat disparagingly, of the "mathematical mill," that, after all, what you got out of it was only what you had first put in. In a sense this is true, but the statement takes no account of the operation of the important factor "time." There is nothing hidden or occult in even the highest flights of mathematical analysis, and there is no magic about it. It is only a reasoned form of deduction, written in a convenient kind of shorthand. Any piece of mathematical work could be written out as a complete deductive argument in ordinary words, but the expansion of space would be such that a page of mathematics might fill a big volume of "prose." This kind of intellectual shorthand has its chief use in the saving of time; a whole series of deductive arguments and conclusions can be worked out and applied in one-thousandth part of the time they would otherwise require. A difficulty, it is true, sometimes arises because the mathematician, owing to the necessity for making assumptions, etc., cannot always put the right mixture into his "mill," and other people may then use the ground-up product as if it were the genuine article. The remedy for such a mistake as this is of course a sufficient discrimination in applying the theoretical investigations of other workers.

In the engineering world—physics we shall deal with presently—the great use of mathematics is the shortening of the time taken in perfecting invention. Immediately a new member has to be added to a delicate mechanism, a whole series of actions and reactions of parts upon one another is involved, and for ultimate success it is essential that the whole should work together. Mere trial and error might take years of time and more money than the whole invention would be worth, but by the right use of mathematics a prediction can be made of the relative proportions which the parts should bear to one another. In this way the field of search is greatly narrowed and the time taken in searching lessened in proportion.

The extent to which mathematics is capable of exact prediction depends entirely upon the precision with which the problem to be studied can be stated in mathematical language. It is the greater ability of the engineers of today to translate their problems into this language that has led to the increasing number of successful inventions.

The chief public feature of the recent movement for a reform in the method of teaching mathematics has been the abolition of the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge. But, important as this change is, much has altered that is still more vital. The spirit that animated the old system of mathematical instruction at Cambridge has had its day and is gone, giving place to one which is in sympathy with the real problems of life. Other centres of instruction have followed this lead, and not a few were in advance of it. It naturally happens in consequence that the mathematical equipment of present-day science students is of much more assistance to them in their investigations than was the instruction which the previous generation received, and we hope that the output of Kelvins and Maxwells will be increased accordingly.

Modern inventors know that the proportioning of the parts of their mechanisms one to another in almost any new invention will bring into play nearly every scientific law known to the educated engineer; and in many cases the range of dimensions throughout which success is even possible is so small that the older method of trial and error would be useless as a means for ascertaining the correct relationship of parts, so that the very existence of the invention is at least as much due to the inventor's mathematical ability as to any other. As regards those discoveries and inventions which are of practical use in the world of engineering, the answer to our problem is therefore that it is just as possible as ever it was for new discoveries to be made without the aid of either science or mathematics. But, in order to work them out properly with the smallest expenditure of time and effort, the use of mathematics is always desirable, and sometimes absolutely essential to success.

Coming now to pure science, one cannot but be struck with the apparent ease with which such men as Tyndall and Faraday, during the 19th century, produced one scientific discovery after another without the necessity for mathematical assistance, although the latter seems to have had a premonition of the

growing importance of correlating physics and mathematics, as he urges Tyndall in a letter to put his results into a form in which they could be handled by the mathematician; and we find the invention of such instruments as the telescope, the microscope, the spectroscope, the polariscope all owing little or nothing to mathematical assistance. To these instruments might be added the galvanic cell, the Wimshurst machine, the telegraph instrument, and many others, all discovered without mathematics.

During the whole of the 19th century the sciences of geology, biology, and chemistry were almost entirely non-mathematical. But a great change is at hand. Geology, by its recently discovered association with radio-activity, has come slowly under the influence of mathematical prediction and analysis. We seem, indeed, to be within range of the possibility of calculating the age of rocks from a measurement of the amount of their radio-activity and of their chemical composition. Should it prove possible in this way to range the rocks in the order of their age, the whole study of geology will be transformed. In a similar way the age of fossil bones may prove to be ascertainable and a new basis given to the study of biology. Indeed, biology, by reason of this new research and of the brilliant statistical work of Karl Pearson in the field of heredity and evolution, almost promises to become a branch of applied mathematics. Chemistry is receiving a new constitution from Sir J. J. Thomson and the school of workers he has instructed at Cambridge—instruction, it may be mentioned, of a largely mathematical nature. It may not be out of place here to narrate the experience of one who attended his lectures in Cambridge at the time when these matters were trembling on the verge of discovery. The mathematical work was of the boldest and most pioneer type possible. Often the trail was lost and a fresh trail struck which it was hoped would prove to be a continuation of the old one; leaps had frequently to be made, but the lecturer, with the fine instinct of a pioneer, brought his little band safely to the desired goal, and no more than experiment was needed to verify the predictions thus made as in point of fact it very commonly did.

In the work of pure science, therefore, it must be considered that mathematics is growing increasingly important. It first became important in astronomy, where its field was immensely widened by the great Newton, leading to its

crowning success in the discovery of Neptune by Leverrier and Adams. The next great success was in electricity, where Clark Maxwell, by his brilliant mathematical instinct, was able to predict the existence of those electric waves in the ether which now form the basis of wireless telegraphy. Its latest achievements are the breaking up of the chemical atom, by radio-active action, into thousands of corpuscles, and the endowment of physicists with such infinitely delicate millions of times smaller than the smallest hitherto recognizable can now be measured and traced through the most complicated transformations. At the moment it offers, in conjunction with spectrum analysis, the prospect of a knowledge of the conditions in which one substance becomes converted into another, with a corresponding simplification of the list of the "elements." Mathematical work is therefore increasingly important and gravenly productive in leading to scientific discovery. The scientific country may be said to have now been roughly surveyed almost all over, and the comparatively simple equipment of the scientific pioneer of the past must be aided by the more powerful mathematical methods of analysis which are now available.

In engineering it is not so. Invention can still proceed by the old methods. Thus the invention of the aeroplane owes little to scientific knowledge. Indeed, almost the first fruit of the splendid work of the Wrights is a complete revision of our knowledge of the effects of air pressure on moving surfaces. On the other hand, now that the framework of the invention is secured, scientific knowledge can be applied mathematically to fill in the details of the scheme, and so hasten materially the introduction of flying apparatus as near perfection as is the modern motor-car.

An old controversy is known to have existed between scientific men and engineers as to which were the pioneers and which the followers. There is less life in the argument now that so many engineers are scientific men and so many scientific men delight to play at being engineers. The truth is that neither science nor practice is essentially the pioneer, since the by-product of the one forms the raw material for the other. The unexpected behaviour of some new mechanism provides the starting point for a discovery by the man of science, whose theoretical work in turn frequently forms the basis of some new engineering development.—London Times.

## Some of the Coming Events at the Victoria Playhouses

When Maud Powell appears in Victoria, February 15, one of her numbers will be the Mendelssohn violin concerto, which she has recently played twice with the New York Philharmonic Society in New York. So wonderfully fine was her interpretation of this beautiful work that the conductor, Gustav Mahler, immediately engaged her for a special Beethoven concert, making three appearances in one season, an honor not accorded to any other musician in the long history of the society. Of her playing of the Mendelssohn concerto the New York Evening Sun contains the following notice. Read it, it will interest you:

"The performance of Maud Powell at the Philharmonic concert of last night in Mendelssohn's violin concerto in E minor was virtually a solo rather than a concerto—not merely through the nature of the composition, but by reason of the high relief given to the solo part by the player's way of performing—by what may be called her manner of violin technique. Her playing stood forth by individuality of tone so complete as to tempt one to say, as of a human voice, that one would recognize the sound of that violin if one were to hear it again. It stood forth even more by the quality of attack, by the lightness that seemed to be a characteristic of the player herself. It was in a word vivid in all the sorts of color that orchestra must ever lack by the nature of a coarser medium, and it dominated the orchestra accompaniment—that was scarcely more from beginning to end.

Perhaps more credit should be given to the conductor, Mahler, himself so prone to be "of the dominant," that his self-eclipse, with that of his orchestra in the ascendancy of the soloist, seemed to be another of those concert devices for which he is known already.

### The Philharmonic Concert.

The Philharmonic Society's third historical concert, which took place last night at Carnegie hall, offered for public delectation three numbers, namely Schubert's "unfinished" symphony, Mendelssohn's violin concerto

and Schumann's symphony in D minor. The solo performer was Maud Powell, violinist. There was no note on the programme to convey to the audience just what period of the historical development of music the programme was intended to illustrate. But doubtless Philharmonic audiences know musical history too well to require instruction about the doings of the composers who immediately followed Beethoven along the path of instrumental progress.

Schubert's unfinished symphony has already been played by the Philharmonic Society this season under the direction of Gustav Mahler and comment on his manner of reading this beautiful score is no longer necessary. The interpretation of last night contained the same marked contrasts of force and the same eager accentuation as its predecessor. Mr. Mahler makes his points deliberately. There is no possibility of mistaking his intent. Some conductors have been satisfied to let Schubert's music explain itself, but Mr. Mahler exposes in a bright light his own commentary on its design.

If this was the case with the Schubert work, which is one long and lovely song, it was still more so with the Schumann symphony, which has an architecture planned for the temptation and fall of analytic conductors. Furthermore there is a lurking trouble in every page of its instrumentation. On this point the words of an experienced director of symphonic music are not without their value.

Felix Weingartner asserted that Schumann "did not know how to handle the orchestra, either as director or composer. He worked almost always with the full material, but did not take pains to elaborate the parts according to the character of the separate instruments. With almost childlike stupidity he expected to obtain fulness and strength by doubling the instruments. Therefore the instrumentation is heavy and inflexible, the color gray against gray; the most important themes, if played cannot be heard and a true forte is about as impossible as a true piano."

While Weingartner certainly bears heavily on Schumann's faults, his irritation over them is explained by his delight in comparing Schumann's instrumentation with that of Mendelssohn, and in doing this he was not without justification. Mendelssohn's scoring is nothing if not transparent and exquisitely balanced. It is a fine model for the student.

If then the orchestration of Schumann is so deficient that a

movement is hurried. Yet in parts of the first movement and in the whole of the last hurry was precisely what Mr. Mahler did. The finale of the D minor symphony is one of Schumann's most admirable conceptions, yet one of the poorest pieces of scoring. Balance of tone is at times almost absent and only skillful treatment by the conductor will bring out the florid figure repeat-

ed by placing it at the end of the programme Mr. Mahler secured for it an uninterrupted hearing.

Miss Powell's playing of the Mendelssohn concerto was a real delight. Perhaps she has given us a little more tone at times, but she has never produced any purer or more beautiful. Nor has she at any time excelled the smoothness and classic elegance of style with which she delivered the fluent melodies of Mendelssohn's composition. Her performance was worthy of her high position among the artists of the violin.

One of the principal dramatic attractions of the current dramatic season will be the appearance here of Arthur C. Aiston's company in "As the Sun Went Down," which will be presented here at the Victoria theatre on Monday, Feb. 14. It is extremely doubtful if any other portion of our own country lends itself more readily to the purposes of the dramatist than the romantic west. The story which is revealed in "As the Sun Went Down" is one of high dramatic nature, the situations and climaxes thrilling in the extreme, but the whole is so happily blended with unctuous comedy scenes and incidents that it charms all.

The company, which is headed by Estha Williams, will be found to be one of unusual merit. Miss Williams is well remembered here for her splendid work as "Parepa" in "At the Old Cross Roads" and other plays which have appeared in this city under Mr. Aiston's direction. Prominent in her support will be such well known people as Edwin Walter, W. A. Whitecar, Arthur E. Chatterton, Phil Connor, Arthur W. Bentley, R. F. Sullivan, Wm. Sexton, Jenny Dunbar, Flora Byam, Margaret Millar and several others of equal note.

The play gives a splendid opportunity for an elaborate scenic mounting, which has been prepared by the Lee-Lash Studio of New York City under the personal direction of W. F. Hamilton, formerly of the firm of Moses & Hamilton. The entire production is carried complete in the company's own special baggage car.

The Merry Widow returns to the Victoria theatre Monday, Feb. 21st. "The Merry Widow" has thus far delighted more than four million lovers of mirth and melody in America, with its vogue and popularity yet at the zenith. More than three hundred cities in Europe, Asia and India have paid and continue to pay glad tribute to the superlative charms of this Viennese masterpiece. The reign of Lehar's veritable queen of operettas in Berlin, Vienna, London, Buda Pesth, St. Petersburg, and a dozen other world capitals, continues with unabated vigor, while Paris—which was compelled to wait until a few months ago for its first hearing of the master work, has gone into ecstasies such as no other musical entertainment has ever excited in that ever gay, but also highly critical city.

"Better, if possible, than ever," is Mr. Savage's motto for the current year's continuation of "The Merry Widow's" triumphant career in this country, a policy that is bearing fruit in renewed enthusiasm and yet more laurels of the highest order for both the operetta and its presentation.

The personnel of the cast to be seen here is practically the same as last year; prominent among whom are George Damerel, Oscar Figman, Harold Blake, Arthur Wooley, William V. Strunz, Charles Edward Wright, P. P. McGirr, Mabel Wilber, Sophie Barnard, Louida Hilliard, Viola Napp and Eva McKenzie.

Louis James' manager, Branch O'Brien, was in the city during the week arranging for the engagement of his distinguished "star," in "Henry the Eighth," at the Victoria theatre. Mr. O'Brien used to write upon theatrical topics for the one time Denver Tribune, and likes to say nice things about his attraction. Aside from his loyalty to Mr. James, however, Mr. O'Brien is quite emphatic when referring to his "star's" leading woman, Aphie James, and while entertaining Local Manager Denham with his "shop talk" the enthusiastic advance man passed out the following flowery encomium:

"The engagement of Louis James at the Victoria will again

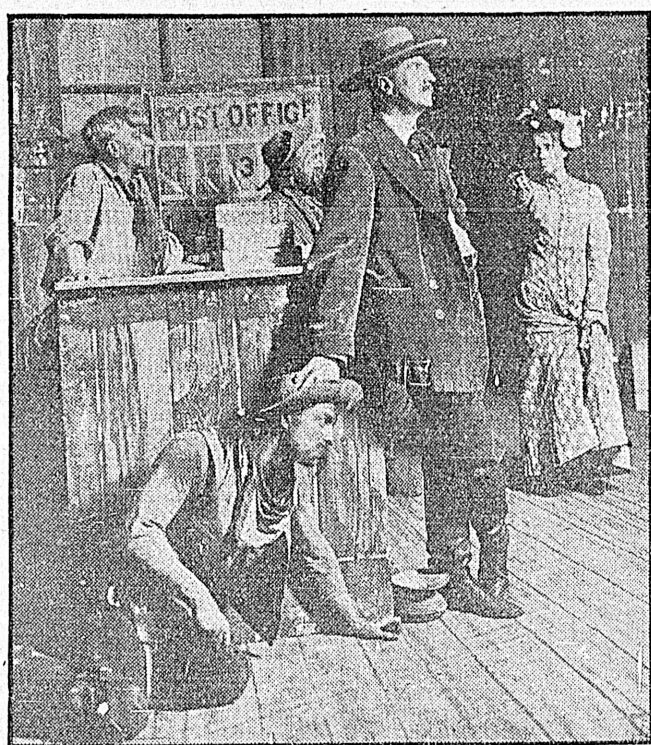
shine in the theatrical firmament in the years to come, as a young woman worthy of success, hard fought for and well earned, through ability rather than sensational circumstances. Aphie James is a young woman of brains, beauty, grace and ambition. She has fairly won her way by hard work to her present high position. She has dramatic genius, a cultivated mind, a clear and full rounded voice, and a grace which fits her for the ideal stage.

In a marked degree she has that psychological power once possessed by Clara Morris, of bring before the local public a making the spectator see the picture as she sees it, and to be exalted as she is exalted. Under her mystic spell one finds oneself in a new world illuminated by the light of her genius, and for the time being one imagines the mimic scene, the real world in which he is living. Her effort is concealed, and as in good music, her art is lost in harmony. Aphie James has been surrounded from her earliest years by the refining influences of good society. Cultivated people have been her models, and her absorbing love for art and literature, has developed her mind and given her mental vision, a wide and far-reaching range.

While devoted to her profession, Aphie James possesses a strong leaning toward social life, and wherever she resides for any length of time she is a favorite in the best social circles. She has a thorough contempt for the means so many of her profession avail themselves of to win success and renown, and very properly prefers to rely upon true dramatic merit to win its own victory.

She does not even approve of "interviews," and except in a social way does not care to receive members of the press. The merest insinuation that descriptions of her costumes would please the feminine newspaper readers, will bring forth the most earnest protest.

Dresses, she considers as only accessories to art, and should not be made the greatest attraction. She will tell you that the advertising of an actresses' wardrobe is the surest sign of dramatic mediocrity.



Scene from "As the Sun Went Down"

conductor must often find himself at a loss to bring about intelligibility certainly neither exaggeration of accents nor hastening of tempi can achieve the much desired result. Clarity would better be secured by repressing those parts which tend to thicken the orchestral utterance, and by taking tempi in confused passages at a more deliberate pace.

Phrasing of a certainty cannot

ed from the principal theme of the first movement.

Mr. Mahler rushed through this finale at an amazing tempo and its coda was little better than a blur. The two middle movements were better played, though in neither of them was there any distinguished utterance of poetic thought. The symphony was properly played as the composer intended it to be without any break between movements, and